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MOVEMENTS OF THE PRINCE.

He Visits Gen. Scott, Brady's Gallery, Barnum's Museum, and Ball, Black & Co.'s Jewelry Store.

GRAND TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

Five Thousand Men in Line, and Hundreds of Thousands of Spectators.

THE PRINCE AT TRINITY CHURCH

Four Bishops and Thirty-five Clergymen Assist in the Services.

SERMON BY DR. VINTON.

Two Magnificent Prayer Books Presented to the Prince.

THE PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

A great ball, like a great battle, is not to be dismissed with the telegraphic bulletins of the next morning. We have the Duke of Wellington's authority for comparing the one to the other, and for asserting that the illustrious commander, who shrank from the task of attempting to describe the conflict of Waterloo, would have hesitated over a chronicle of the Duchess of Richmond's dance of the night before, at Brussels. To the one case, as in the other, we only adapt the words of the Iron Duke, and say that the fate of each "depends upon the most trifling and unforeseen incidents." Certainly the Prince of Wales' Ball at the Academy on Friday night illustrated this truth, for though the "break-down" with which it opened instead of a quadrille was "trifling," in so far that nobody suffered any serious detriment either in person or toilette, and must have been "unforeseen" by everybody except the carpenter who built a floor with unbraced beams four feet apart, yet it unquestionably decided the fate of the entertainment, and threw the gloom of a *fiasco* over the whole evening. Indeed, but for the Duke of Newcastle, it would probably have reduced the ball of Friday to the condition of "Hamlet" without the part of the Prince, and given the eager thousands of the New-York *élite* such a Barmecide feast as was offered next day by the enterprising Ullman to the uninvited myriads of our population. For the Prince of Wales was decidedly disposed to retreat from the scene, no doubt, having been thoroughly inoculated with the notion that we Americans act on Mr. Hawthorne's theory, and build in tents, with no eye to anything beyond the immediate hour, and no care for the limbs and lives of our fellow-creatures. The Duke, however, interposed his calmer view of things, and saved the fortunes of the night.

But this is not to be carried to the credit of ourselves as the hosts of the occasion. We are not the first people in the world, certainly, who ever dashed a festival with such calamities. The too famous Austrian ball of Prince Schwartzenberg, at Paris, which ended in a hideous conflagration, may be quoted as a proof that mercantile Yankees are not the only unfortunate Amphitryons in the world. Our real cause for shame in the matter is, that with all our reputation for practical capacity, and the help of a free Constitution, we could not do better than the "effete aristocracies." This reproach runs through the whole affair. An honest critic must own, for instance, that the few Americans who sedulously "worshipped" the Prince during the evening were not nearly so disgusting in their adulation as were the nobility of England when they thronged the saloons and mounted guard in the ante-chambers of Mr. and Mrs. George Hudson, the Railway King and Queen of fifteen years ago, nor was the adulation in itself so degrading. For a young Prince of amiable manners, untarnished history, and great historical position, is assuredly a more justifiable object of attention than a vulgar millionaire, who is adored for the sake of his subscription lists. But, then, what is the use of being republicans at all, if we are to be only *not so foolish* as our neighbors?

Again, the cruellest "jam" of the Academy ball was ease and propriety when compared with one of those crushes in the lobbies of St. James' Palace to which the Court circle of England have for years been subjected on the recurrence of her Majesty's drawing-rooms. But as we had it all in our own power to name the number of our guests, and to secure perfect freedom of circulation, and the grace of ample areas for the display of those silken wonders, yclept the "toilettes" of ladies, it is the more discreditable to us, or rather to our Committeemen, that we could not have succeeded in organizing our festival in a more complete, brilliant and satisfactory fashion. It is, in a word, rather for what we did not do than for what we did, that we ought to scarify ourselves in this instance; it is for failing to make the most effective ball of the age that we should feel humiliated.

However, one swallow does not make a Summer, nor one Prince determine our capacity for regal festivities. Steam has changed the face of the world, and now that the heir of England has found his way across the Atlantic, we may expect many other opportunities of atoning for the silly vanity of our militia generals, which spoiled the noblest public ovation ever offered by a democracy to a prince, and for the bewildered blundering of a Committee who confused the most exceptional of balls into an ordinary jam. The Prince of the Asturias is already promised us when we make our peace with Spain about Cuba. The Prince Imperial of France will, no doubt, be a young gentleman on his travels one of these days. Of Russian Grand Dukes, who can count the number? And Victor Emanuel, of Italy, is too sensible a sovereign not to recognize the value to his son and successor of a large experience of men and things. Let disconsolate Committeemen and disappointed damsels pluck up a heart of grace. There is hope for them yet. When Sexton Brown, of Grace Church, descended into the pit on Friday night and went to work at restoring the floor, those who are given to omens might have construed the circumstance into the grave-digging of all our aristocratic pretensions. But they were wrong. Brown is no skeleton, and our Egyptian feast was shaded only, not forever gloomed, by his portentous activity.

THE PRINCE'S PARTNERS.

Though the collapse of the floor struck off nine from the list of twenty-one dances at the ball, the Prince of Wales did his best to atone for the accident by dancing sedulously through the remainder of the roll. Neither *dames* nor *demoiselles* can complain that in his homage either order of the female hierarchy was slighted. Opening the ball with Mrs. Governor Morgan, he danced with six married ladies and six ladies to be married. In this zodiac of the social sky, each lady's special admirers or special foes ("for slander's mark was ever yet the fair") may fit her name with an apt symbol. We give them as they stand in common human parlance.

The "gathered roses" of the princely bouquet were Mrs. Morgan, representing the official head of the State; Mrs. Goold Hoyt, representing the Army through her father Gen. Scott; Mrs. Belmont, who claims a double distinction in virtue of her father, Commodore Perry, and of her husband's position in the worlds of politics and finance; Mrs. John Kernochan, who may plead against all envious sisters that "beauty is its own excuse for being;" Mrs. Maunsell B. Field, wife of the Secretary of the Committee, and Mrs. Edward Cooper, daughter-in-law of the President of the same august body.

The "rosebuds undistilled" were Miss L. Mason, daughter of Mr. Henry Mason, of New-York; Miss Fish, daughter of the Ex-Senator and Ex-Governor; Miss Van Buren, whose father was once a "Prince of Wales" himself at the Court of Victoria; Miss Augusta Jay, daughter of the late Wm. Jay, Esq.; Miss Helen Russell, of New-York, and Miss Butler, of Philadelphia, who owes a semi-allegiance to the native sovereign of "all the Kembles."

The silence in which the princely quadrilles and waltzes were, for the most part, performed, though profound enough to explain the interest which His Royal Highness seems to have taken in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, was not altogether accepted by our belles, unused to deal too deferentially with the ignobler sex. One lady, indeed, startled the Prince into expressing opinions, by regretting for him the unhappy fate which had compelled him to travel through the United States without sharing in a railway accident, and by explaining to him that if American ladies lay aside their bouquets when they waltz, it is from their considerate anxiety "not to tickle their partner's ears." As the whole, however, excepting for the singular sweetness, and modesty of the Prince's demeanor which did not, we regret to say, forcibly recall the airs and graces of average young gentlemen at a ball, these dancings were as like all other dancings as two peas. [A little more space in which to perform them, and a little less flourishing of handkerchiefs and vociferating to the musicians on the part of two or three Committee-men in full-dress, who seemed determined to divide with their President the assiduous care of the Prince's person and pleasure, would have made them delightfully common-place.

THE TOILETTES.

"Room" was indeed the constant demand of the evening. It is strange how like an "exclusive" ball on which people tread on your toes, is to a promiscuous ball in which they do the same thing. And really, between calico dresses on a green, under spreading trees, and *robes de moire antique* huddled together under the glare of a thousand gas-lights, the advantage is with the calicoes. This is the more to be lamented, that the toilettes of the Prince's ball were singularly elaborate, and many of them strikingly brilliant. As they could hardly be seen, however, by those who were present at the ball, we will console those who were absent by exhibiting some of the more noteworthy in this passing "mirror of the day."

Mrs. Gov. Morgan wore a dress of white silk, elegantly trimmed and clouded with flounces of black lace, and lighted up with diamonds as became her matronly rank.

Another striking dress of white was a robe of white satin, flounced with point-lace, with a *berthe* of white illusion, knots of diamonds on the shoulders, and corsage looped together with a golden cord. This, with a coiffure and chatelaine of blue and gold flowers, enriched with diamonds, made up the rich and brilliant costume of Mrs. Col. Meinell.

Dresses of embroidered tulle were numerous and brilliant. Mrs. Gardner Howland lighted up the opening quadrille with such a dress, covered with lace of fabulous elegance and price. Another was worn by Mrs. Kirkland, of this City, adorned with black lace flounces, trimmings of gold, and a blaze of diamonds which recalled to many an eye the splendid *soirées* at the Hotel Thorn in Paris. Another similarly brilliant display of hereditary jewels was made by Mrs. Dr. Van Buren, of New-York, who wore a dress of white silk, a head-dress of blue velvet roses and diamonds, with a diamond necklace and stomacher. Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, a bride recently carried away from the political to the commercial metropolis, attracted much admiration in a rich bridal dress, consisting of a tunic of *point de Vénise*, worn over white tulle; a *berthe* and shawl of the same costly material. A lace barbe was tastefully arranged in the auburn waves of her hair, with a coquettish little tie of black velvet ribbon, which contrasted finely with the brilliant purity of a fresh Southern complexion.

Mrs. Dr. Alex. Mott, of New-York, wore a white silk, trimmed with quillings of shaded violet, extending up the left side of the skirt to the corsage. A wreath of violets in her hair was singularly becoming to her sentimental and yet intellectual style of beauty. Mrs. W. H. McVickar wore a chaste but striking costume of rich lavender reps silk, ornamented with deep point lace flounces, headed with three rich plaitings of satin ribbon; a *berthe* of white lace, and a *coiffure* of feathers, interspersed with golden flowers and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. John Kernochan, of New-York, wore white tulle, with one superb flounce of rich lace, festooned with knots of pink roses. Mrs. Henry W. Hicks, in white and green, with a necklace of truly royal pearls, walked a very queen for stateliness. Two sisters, Mrs. Henry Duncan, of Mississippi, and Mrs. William B. Duncan, made a very effective contrast. The former lady, towards whom the Prince of Wales displayed a marked and particular courtesy, wore a robe of white tulle, trimmed with Solferino *marguerites*, the petals of each flower of gold. A wreath of the same splendid ornaments, and large diamond stars, glittering "in a night of hair," completed this brilliant costume. Mrs. Duncan, of New-York, was exquisitely dressed in white moire, dotted with parti-colored roses and trimmed with costly lace, looped up with roses of bright pink. She wore a diamond tiara and necklace.

Mrs. Loyd Aspinwall was also a cynosure of many eyes in a dress of corn-colored crape with flounces of *point de Bruxelles*, scarlet flowers, and a *guirlande* of scarlet flowers in her "woven tresses."

A dress of white and gold, with a veil of the same, set off the luxuriant beauty of Mrs. Col. Scott, who with her sister, Mrs. Hoyt, might well drive the whole Parisian *Club des Blondes* to the point of despair. South Carolina was represented by Mrs. Carson and Mrs. King, daughters of James L. Petigru, Esq., of Charleston. Mrs. Carson wore a dress of white brocade; Mrs. King a singularly beautiful white lace robe embroidered with white and gold, and a head-dress of the same. Mrs. John Schermerhorn, of New-York, looked a very Amphitrite, a sort of incarnation of the Adriatic, on its wedding-day with the Doge of Venice, in a robe of the most delicate *velours epingle* of a peculiarly soft and beryl-like green, looped with pearls; and a wreath of green leaves intermixed with pearls. A rose-colored robe with point lace flounces and a magnificent *rivière* of diamonds, added an unnecessary *éclat* to the delicate beauty of Mrs. Belmont, of New-York. Mrs. Leonard Jerome, of the same City, testified to her recent return from Paris by the dainty elegance of a robe from Hudson's, of the finest *tulle*, exquisitely embroidered. She wore diamond ornaments of great value and brilliancy. The magnificent Mme. Barreda looked the very genius of Peru in a superb *parure* of diamonds, and a tunic of marguerite silk worn over white Mrs. James, of Cold Spring, in a lavender silk trimmed with point lace, and ornaments of pearls and diamonds; and Mrs. Joseph Strong, of New-York, in a brilliantly floral costume of white silk, with cherry-colored flowers, attracted much attention from the wise in woman's wear.

But time would fail us to enumerate all the notable results of female genius and mantua-making enterprise which embellished the Academy on Friday. The specimens we have here enumerated "on the best authority," will sufficiently indicate to our fair readers the general effect of the whole grand "horticultural exhibition," and we trust may be useful to them in the coming season of the social campaign.

Thanks to the instructive circular of the Ball Committee which revealed to polite New-York the astonishing truth that "full dress" does not mean a blue frock-coat and green trousers, the male costumes of the ball were altogether common-place. It is a melancholy truth that New-York has no dandies. In the whole City there does not exist one specimen of the curious race at all worthy of the name, There are shoals of "dressy men," but not one man who dresses. Had there been, we should have seen a revolt against the outrageous attempt of a Committee to uniform a ball. Fancy Count D'Orsay receiving explanatory circulars on "full dress." We, however, meekly subsided into black and white, with the exception of the sons of Mars, who wore coats of all colors and were therein at least Josephs; and of a few foreign celebrities like Gen. Paez, who came in upon the astonished scene in golden baldrics and embroidered lappels of a quite supernatural splendor.

SATURDAY'S MOVEMENTS.

If to be stared at be a prerogative of Royalty—and except at the Court of the Grand Llama and elsewhere at the Orient, it is at least an accompaniment of it—Albert Edward, during his sojourn in New-York, has certainly had opportunity to enjoy that right to the utmost. Never had Prince more devoted followers. The populace of New-York stick closer to him than it would be becoming for his own brother to do. The ladies, and particularly the young ladies,—a Benedick and a benediction to each and every one of them,—as unrelentingly pursue him as if His Royal Highness and Hymen were one. Wherever Albert Edward is, there also is an afflux. Crowds line the approaches to his hotel; crowds follow his carriage through the streets; crowds gather about the places of his alighting, press on the Police, and shout their welcome in his very ear. The curiosity of Eve, inherited to the full by her daughters, is the bane of the Prince's visit. The fair will stand for hours patient and expectant; submit to jostling, elbowing and pulling; see their hooped state invaded and staved in, their dress disordered and their bonnets shapeless; and when they see but his barouche appear they wave their handkerchiefs and are terribly excited. They endure the buffetings that they receive with surprising amiability; a common object sways the entire mass, and "a fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind." They were at the private door of the Fifth-avenue Hotel again, as numerous as ever, on Saturday morning. None knew where the Prince was to issue forth, whither he would go, or whether he would go at all. Yet there the people planted themselves, and there for hours they grew, until their name was legion, determined that the Prince should not escape them. Gentlemen of Royal Highness, like men of common stature, when they do not return from parties till 5 o'clock in the morning, are apt to rise late. Our reporter has been remiss in failing to ascertain the precise hour at which the heir-apparent was awakened from his slumbers,—whether a flood of crimson light, poured into his apartment by the rosy fingers of Aurora, aroused him, or whether High Noon pried his eyelids open with her lever of golden sunshine. Neither has he learned what the Prince had for breakfast; whether he eat heartily or not; whether it agreed with him, or whether he smoked after it. Jenkins, in fact, is abroad with the schoolmaster, or anxiously searching for him. We only know that it was nearly 12½ o'clock, when suddenly handkerchiefs and a shout arose upon the air, and a young gentleman, accompanied by a few friends, came forth quickly from the hotel; that they entered carriages, and were whirled rapidly away. Then there was chaos more chaotic,—confusion worse confounded. Numerous carriages filled with ladies, that had been long awaiting the moment, started in pursuit; men, women and children ran madly down Fifth-avenue; unfortunate little dogs that happened to be passing were trodden upon, yelped, and—skulked away; omnibusses that chanced that way stood stock still with amazement; and a few nervous individuals, with a twitching in their fingers which it was evident they could not control, in their trepidation thrust their hands into other people's pockets, and, absent-minded as an idiot's brain, transferred to their own wallets sundry articles of slight value. Lord Renfrew and his suite, conducted by Lord Lyons, meantime, proceeded through Fifth-avenue and Tenth-street, to the corner of Broadway, where another throng was peering to see

THE PRINCE AT BRADY'S GALLERY.

Timely notice had been given to the celebrated photographist that the royal party had accepted his invitation to visit his new establishment. From it the public was excluded during the entire morning, in anticipation of the coming of the Prince. On his arrival he was conducted to the second floor, where Mr. Brady and his family were presented to him. After looking at the likenesses of celebrated Americans for awhile, he ascended to the floor above, and gave his countenance to the artist. Three imperial photographs of the whole party, arranged in as many different groups, were taken in the first place; then an imperial full-length photograph of the Prince alone, and similar representations of each of his suite. Finally, miniature impressions of each, for *cartes des visites*, were fastened on to copper plates by the sunlight. While all this was going forward, those of the party that were not at a given time gazing at the focus of the double convex glass, busied themselves in examining the photographs everywhere hung up around them. In Brady's Gallery probably they thus saw more of wealthy and distinguished Americans than has come under their observation elsewhere during their sojourn here. In Mr. Brady's collection there are more faces stamped with the marks of refinement and intelligence than are commonly met with in similar establishments. It contains more well-delineated likenesses of men of mark than any other gallery in the City, except Mr. Gurney's. The Prince and those with him spent a great deal of time in surveying these, and complimented Mr. Brady highly upon his proficiency in the art. The camera obscura into which the Royal eye has gazed will become an object of interest to the curiosity-seekers. Likenesses of the President and his Cabinet—a group—of the candidates in the present Presidential contest, and of the most celebrated of our statesmen were purchased by the Duke of Newcastle, and others of the party, and all inscribed their names in Mr. Brady's book. An old man named Stevens, between sixty and seventy years of age, is employed by Mr. Brady as a framer and gilder. By chance Mr. Brady learned on Saturday morning that Stevens, while engaged in the same trade in London, was sent one day by his employer to do some work in Buckingham Palace, and was there when the Prince was born. He remembers the occasion well, and says that his employer came to him and his fellow-workmen, announced the event and sent them away with the wherewithal to refresh themselves in honor of it. Just as the Prince was about to depart on Saturday, Mr. Brady brought the old man to him and told his story. The Prince seemed greatly pleased, and shook Stevens by the hand. The Royal party was at the gallery between two and three hours. During the afternoon Mr. Brady received a note from one of the Prince's suite, congratulating him upon the success of his portrait of the Prince. The extensive orders which were left with Mr. Brady are to be filled immediately, and the photographs, as soon as they are completed, will be shipped to England.

VISIT TO BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

While these things were occurring, a messenger had been dispatched to Barnum's Museum, with the announcement that Lord Renfrew and suite would speedily be there. Not half an hour after, Mr. Greenwood received the news, the carriages, which, at the Prince's request, had driven through the Bowery and Chatham-street, stopped in front of the Museum. Mr. Barnum, who had, two days before, invited the Prince to his establishment, having heard nothing from him had given up the idea of his coming, and was in Bridgeport. The Museum was full of people. By causing the performances in the lecture-room to commence half an hour earlier than usual, Mr. Greenwood was enabled to clear the corridors somewhat, but as soon as the distinguished guests arrived, crowds began to pour in. The people, however, kept at a respectful distance from the Prince, and he had ample opportunity to see every thing. He availed himself of it to the fullest extent. He examined the "What is It?" with interest, and when Mr. Greenwood told the man in charge of the curiosity that he need not repeat its history, the Prince interposed and requested the man to tell him all about it. He heard him with attention, then proceeded through the building inspecting the Albino family, the twins from Siam, the seal, the sea-lion, and the thousand-and-one objects of wonderment which are there exhibited. They seemed to afford him a great deal of amusement, and he told Mr. Greenwood when he turned to leave that he had been very much interested. "I suppose," he said, "I have seen all the curiosities; but where is Mr. Barnum?" It was 3½ P. M. when the party, driven rapidly homeward, preceded as it had been all day by Police-Inspector Leonard, reached the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and between two solid walls of human beings, picketed with policemen's uplifted clubs, passed in at the private entrance on Twenty-third-street.

VISIT TO GEN. SCOTT.

After a luncheon and a respite, the carriages were again at the door, and the gentlemen again ran the gauntlet of the gazers. It was 5 P. M., and Fifth-avenue was full of vehicles and equestrians *en route* for the Central Park. Past these the barouche in which the Prince was seated,—a different vehicle from that in which he rode the day before, drawn by two sorrel horses,—was rapidly driven, while elongated necks protruded from each, and eyes grown saucer-like with wonderment gazed after the head that looks to wear a crown. The carriages of the rest of the suite followed, and soon the lofty residence of Gen. Scott, in Twelfth-street, near Fifth-avenue,

"Upon their fleet career looked down."

Capt. Leonard rang the bell, and the domestic that came to the door informed him that Gen. Scott was at dinner, and could not be disturbed. The visit was entirely unexpected. Of course as soon as it was explained that the Prince of Wales was there admission was immediately obtained, though the Prince at first was for going away without disturbing the General. The latter received his guests with great cordiality, offered them a glass of wine, entertained them for awhile,—among other things showing them a large Newfoundland dog, a very fine animal, which is a favorite in the family, and when, after a brief stay, they proposed to go, expressed the great pleasure which their unexpected coming had given him.

VISIT TO BALL, BLACK & COMPANY'S.

The crowd in front of Ball, Black & Co.'s new and elegant establishment in Broadway was quite as large as had greeted the Prince at any of the other places visited by him on Saturday. He was received there by the members of the firm as soon as he entered, and conducted to the second floor, where the magnificent collection of works of art,—the marble statues, bronzes, paintings, were inspected. The Prince seemed greatly delighted with them. Thence the party proceeded to the third floor, where the great assortment of chandeliers were matter of wonderment to the Prince. After spending some time up stairs, the visitors descended to the first floor. Here, as soon as the Royal party entered, the door was closed behind them, the shutters lowered and the whole apartment illuminated brilliantly. The effect was very fine. Here the Prince examined the diamonds, which shone brightly in the gaslight. He was especially attracted by the display of American pearls, of which he made some purchases. Among other things the silver service for Col. Abram Duryee, formerly of the Seventh Regiment, presented to him by its members, was shown him. He expressed his admiration of it. He noticed the inscription upon it, and speaking of the Seventh Regiment, said he had noticed it particularly, and that it would be an honor to any country. He was much interested by the silver set for Rev. Dr. Spring, prepared at the order of the venerable pastor's congregation. A silver salver, with Rosa Bonheur's celebrated picture delineated upon it, was remarked especially by him. He expressed the desire particularly to be shown articles of American manufacture, and gave orders for a great many of them. He bought a number of mantel ornaments, a quantity of jewelry, and desired that a variety of works of American art should be sent to England to him. Among other things he purchased a number of silver cups with American emblems graven on them. The Prince was greatly pleased with a brooch consisting of a costly American pearl, surrounded by a band of gold, with another pearl pendant. He ordered one similar to it, the setting to be a representation of the garter, with the inscription, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*," to be presented to the Queen. The Duke of Newcastle bought some silver ware of value, and others of the suite made costly purchases. It is said that in all from $10,000 to $12,000 worth of the commodities of Ball, Black & Co. were ordered. A silver prize goblet, manufactured by the firm for the Robin Hood Riflemen of Nottingham, England, was exhibited to the party. It was ordered by the Captain of the company, who had been in this country, and had been greatly pleased with Col. Duryee's presentation service. The goblet is richly chased and carved, and richly deserved the encomiums bestowed upon it by Lord Renfrew and the Duke. Before leaving the establishment, the Prince appeared on the balcony, in response to the repeated calls of the people, and bowed to them. Soon after he came forth, and speedily reached the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

THE FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL IN THE EVENING.

It was 6½ P. M. when the party of the Prince returned again to the hotel. During the entire early part of the evening they remained secluded in the privacy of their own apartments. Meantime the hotel was a beehive. All who could scrape up an acquaintance with proprietor, clerk or boarder sought to obtain a window whence they might view the firemen's procession and witness its witnessing by the Prince. The parlors and corridors were thronged with ladies and gentlemen. "Up stairs and down stairs and in the lady's chamber,"—where it fronted on Fifth-avenue,—nomad tribes of people were in motion, seeking a site for sight-seeing. Long before the hour at which the gentlemen of fire-subduing instincts were expected to march by, all the windows that looked forth upon the line of march were occupied, and there was enough that was entertaining going on in front to beguile the hours of anticipation.

Of all the jams that the Prince's presence has yet created, that in front of the Hotel last Saturday evening was the jammedest. The whole sidewalk and street was paved with men, women and children, and a hundred policemen, with uplifted clubs, engaged in the vain effort to keep the centre clear, seemed paviors driving down the loose cobble-stones of humanity. There was pushing and shoving, fighting and screaming, laughing and shouting, all in one dread hubbub blended. Parents were seeking for lost children, hidden in the crowd like needles in a haystack Husbands and wives, whom holy bands had joined together, were rudely put asunder by the surging crowds, without due process of law. Friends who had thought to see the spectacle together were far from it and each other. When, at 8 o'clock we essayed to gain the front entrance of the Hotel,

> "Our life was but a battle and a march,
> And like the wind's blast, never resting, homeless.
> We stormed across the war-convulsed earth."

Gangs of irrepressible youngsters amused themselves by pushing through the crowd regardless of tender toes, anathemas and consequences. Now and then a policeman seized one more unruly by the nape and nether fullness, and hurried him to the confines of the crowd. Arrests there were none, for policemen could not be spared to take the prisoners to the station-house. Some one in the highest story of the house, whose patriotism burned to be appreciated, three times evinced to the jeering crowd that he had been decived, deluded and swindled in the purchase of fire-works for the occasion. Thrice he lighted a Roman candle, and held it forth with promise of great brilliancy: and thrice its globes of fire refused to course across the sky like billiard-balls upon a blue-baize table. It cast forth sparks, and the sparks flew upward; it blazed and smoldered, smoked and disappeared, *lucus a non lucendo*. The exhibition amused the crowd while it lasted, and then the billows rose again. The policemen tried to weather the storm, and buffeted manfully for awhile, but before they knew it their guards were stove in, the waves were upon them, and they were thrown high and dry upon the little island of clear space that they managed to maintain in the middle of the ocean. Meantime figures were flitting behind the closed blinds of the Prince's apartments. He and his retinue were observers of the scene. The hours waxed. Not a drum was heard nor a Fireman's note to tell that the Pageant was coming. Repeatedly the Police rallied and followed the receding tide towards the sidewalk, but every time that it rose again, it encroached more and more upon the ground they maintained, and there was danger that they would be swamped, and at the mercy of the elements. In the nick of time the head torchlight of the procession appeared, and as it began to insinuate itself, like a thread of fire, between the dense black masses that gave it just room enough to pass, the Prince and his retinue, accompanied by Mayor Wood, General-Superintendent Kennedy, and Inspector Leonard, appeared on the balcony amid loud cheers.

While the procession, of which we give some account below, was moving by, the Prince responded to the salutations of the various companies by raising his hat. The firemen of course made their most brilliant pyrotechnic display at this point. Some with their Roman candles aimed to shoot over the hotel, and as its polished front gave back the light of the flying fire-balls, the effect was very beautiful. Some of the missiles flew in at the windows, and caused a great commotion among the dames and damsels; one, thrown far up, fell, still brilliant, almost on the crown of the Crown-Prince, who dodged it as it fell. The firemen were rather careless sometimes. Then some companies displayed intensely blue lights, in whose spectral glare the Prince seemed the apparition of an heir-apparent. Perhaps the next transmutation would be effected by a *rube-facient* red-light, giving him the ruddy hue of the type of Englishmen fed on roast-beef with sauce of table-wine. Each metamorphosis the crowd recognized with glee, and when the firemen cheered the rest cheered too.

The Prince remained on the balcony the entire evening, observant and observed. While the first of the procession was passing he stood a little in advance of the rest; afterwards he sat down, rising occasionally when something unusual attracted his attention. Mayor Wood stood on his left hand, and once before the procession arrived, in response to three cheers given him by the crowd, came forward and raised his hat. It was 11 o'clock when the last fire company passed, and the Prince and his party immediately reëntered his own apartments over the temporary balcony of wood which connects them with the marble platform. The crowd lingered for a while, thinking to see more of him, and then gradually went their ways.

THE FIREMEN'S TORCHLIGHT PARADE.

Such a serpentine illumination and conflagration of torches, pyrotechnics, lamps, lanterns, transparencies and other luminosities, as permeated the streets of New-York on Saturday evening, in honor of the Prince of Wales, might have satiated the burning desires of even Thais and Alexander, and have preserved from combustion the royal palace of Persepolis. An aeronautic view of the scene would have presented a river of fire as brilliant as the golden course of the Tagus, while the long line of flambeaux, the effulgent blaze of five thousand fulgurations, and the resplendent effect of the entire demonstration, made the sight to mundane vision like a sea of light. As far as the eye could reach along the line of the procession—sandwiched between delighted crowds on either side—the glimmer and glitter, the glow and the gleam, the lustre, the brilliancy, the sparkling, the coruscations and scintillations of myriad lights, relumed the heavens with what the fire reporters are in the habit of calling a "lurid glare." Five miles of densely packed democracy patiently waited as many hours to view the splendid spectacle, tarrying until the expiration of the last flickering flame, and retiring but to dream of spangled radiance.

Almost the entire Fire Department and its friends swelled the show, for the Prince had expressed a desire to witness their parade, and they would almost have got up a conflagration of a couple of blocks of buildings, or so, for his special gratification. So modest a request as that of a mere parade could not therefore be denied. Perhaps the frantic rush, the deafening yells, the clanging of alarm-bells, and the whirlwind of runners, that characterize the occasion of active service, might have been more exciting, but then it would have been more expensive, not half so pretty, and a little more dangerous. The aqueous reception which the Prince has met so often during his tour must have heightened the delight at this exhibition of the opposite element—an exhibition which seemed fully capable of drying up an ordinary shower, and converting into steam the principal portion of an equinoctial. It would appear impossible for any considerable rain to penetrate such an expansive roof of flame.

Coming on a day when the people are jubilant with the jingling dimes of their week's wages, and when they can extend their hours of joyfulness far into the night, with the consciousness of a succeeding day of rest, the firemen's parade was peculiarly acceptable, to them as well as to the Prince. The demonstration was the antithesis of the great ball—the ovation of a multitude of sovereigns to the prospective King.

Like all processions, this one was late. Though announced to move at 6½ o'clock,—the weary limbs of half a million restless mortals attested the two hours' delay, and the straining of visual organs to catch the first glimpse of the show was excruciating.

Like swarming flies in the vicinity of a sugar hogshead, the expectant multitude buzzed about the Fifth-avenue Hotel. The human tide kept pouring toward that point, from all the adjacent streets, like the flow of many rivers into the ocean, until the impossibility of progress created first little eddies, and then a maelstrom, in whose vortex many unfortunates were caught and whirled. Hoops suffered, women screamed, owners of tender corns groaned, and for hours the noises rivaled the din of Pandemonium. But, like all democratic gatherings, this one was humorous. It laughed *en masse* at the futile efforts of stage-drivers to penetrate the crowd—it cheered the economical fun of a wag in one of the upper windows who let off cheap fireworks—it sympathized with the vain striving of the police to keep an open passage way—it vociferously called for the Prince, and applauded the movements of the various persons who appeared at the windows of his apartments. A few cases of individual jocularity may be noted:

Elevated Hibernian.—There's the Dhuke iv Newcastle. He's as fine a man as there is in the United Kindom. Be the powers of Moll Kelly—and that's a serious oath—he's a divil. Be jabers he would't take the rint from his tinantry whin they were massacred wid getting in the late harvesting.

Female Domestic.—Wouldn't I like to be up there with the Prince and see all the procission. Och! but I'll be murdhered in this crowd.

Nervous Doctor.—I think we had better get out of this crowd—there'll be a terrible rush when the Police come.

Elevated Hibernian.—Hur-r-r-rah for the Dhuke of Newcastle. He's a gintleman every inch iv him, and he's a young man, only 49 years owld. Bliss the Prince, he's got a fine mother. Three cheers for Mayor Wood. Here's the firemen comin'.

And thus the hours were whiled away, until at last the *ignis fatuus* of a transparency could be seen dancing over the sea of heads away in the distance, now disappearing in the surging billows of hats, like a veritable will-o'-the-wisp. But the resonant strains of a half hundred musicians come nearer and nearer, until at 9 o'clock the head of the column reaches the hotel, and commences the struggle to effect a passage The window of the Prince's room opens, and accompanied by his suite and a number of local dignitaries, the British lion of the night steps out upon the balcony. Guided by the multifarious descriptions of Jenkins, the slight form of the Prince, dressed in plain clothes, is easily recognized, and cheer upon cheer rapidly greet him to view the inspiring illumination of ten thousand cressets.

The Prince, true to his practice, continually lifted his hat and acknowledged the compliment, eliciting renewed cheers, as the bursting of a volume of flaming fireworks would light up his pleasant face. Still the cheering continued, and the Prince kept bowing as perpetually as the Chinese Mandarin in the tea store.

Already have the readers of the Times been informed what the procession would be, and it is not proposed to repeat here the conventional list of parading companies. The entire Department of New-York—excepting a few instances, including visiting companies from Brooklyn, Rahway, Mount Vernon, and other localities—swelled the numbers to nearly six thousand. The varied decorations, the innumerable styles of illumination, and the gay vermillion uniforms, made the display picturesque, while the continuous enthusiasm was unbounded.

PECULIARITIES OF THE PROCESSION.

The Exempt Engine Company, of which J. L. Miller is Foreman, with 50 men, had a large calcium light. Washington No. 1, of Mount Vernon, 40 men, exhibited a splendid signal lantern, a locomotive reflector, and a temple of liberty neatly decorated. No. 3, of Rahway, showed a number of Japanese lanterns. Montauk No. 22, of Brooklyn, 90 men, besides many other beauties, had a fine figure of an Indian Chief. Of the New-York companies, Engine No. 1, 50 men, had a number of vari-colored lights and fireworks. Hose No. 1, silver-plated lanterns. Hook and Ladder No. 1 was illuminated with gas and Chinese lanterns, and mounted a large gilt eagle on their truck. Hose No. 2 had 31 men and a clean apparatus. Engine No. 3 had 150 men, a stuffed deer, a prince's feather, and various pyrotechnics. Hose No. 3, 30 men. Engine No. 4, 100 men and a prince's feather, with his motto, *Ich Dien*, and several large reflectors. Hose No. 4, 45 men, a stuffed fox, and a transparency representing another fox. Engine No. 5, richly ornamented with flags, &c., and an inscription, "Organized 1762-5." Hose No. 5, 50 men, turned out the new third-class steamer that lately won a prize at Troy. It was neatly garnished with flags. Hook and Ladder No. 2, 86 men, 60 boys bearing torches. The truck had 100 jets, and was surrounded by a large gilt eagle lately rescued from a fire in Bethune-street. Engine No. 6, 100 men. Their apparatus was brightly polished, neatly set off, and carried a Temple of Liberty. Hose No. 6 had a profusion of American flags. Engine No. 7 paraded with their fine new steamer. Hose No. 7 turned out with their carriage, which cost $5,000—beautifully ornamented with flags, &c.; each man had a lantern in his belt. Hook and Ladder No. 4, 60 men, truck elegantly fitted up, surmounted by a living eagle. Hose No. 8, 60 men, Drummond light. Engine No. 8, 70 men; paraded the first steam engine used in the City, painted, polished, illuminated and decorated in excellent taste; they had a baby elephant on top and made one of the finest exhibitions of the evening. Hose No. 9 had 40 men, three light arches and a coon's tail. Engine No. 10, 70 men, many flags and torches. Hose No. 10, 60 men, stained glass lamps and Prince's feather. Engine No. 11, 80 men, 60 lights, and a beautiful flag presented to them by the ladies of Charlestown, Mass. Hose No. 12, 140 men, all carying torches. Hose No. 13, 55 men, Prince's feather. Engine No. 14, 35 men; their engine was illuminated with gas—a novel and beautiful light. Hose No. 14, 35 men, silver-mounted apparatus. Engine No. 15, 70 men, beautiful lamps. Hose No. 15, 40 men, three handsome silver lamps. Hook and Ladder No. 5, 50 men, colored lanterns and fireworks. Engine No. 16, 100 men, handsome calcium light. Hose No. 16, 45 men, miniature fireman and stuffed squirrel. Engine No. 17, 70 men—multitude of torches. Engine No. 18, 70 men—50 torch-bearers. Hose No. 19, 40 men, colored lights. Hose No. 20, 50 men, carriage dressed with British and American flags. Engine No. 22, 75 men, model of a Chinese junk, 36 lamps. Hose No. 22, 30 men, beautiful apparatus. Hook and Ladder No. 6, 60 men; their truck was covered with a platform and carried a model fire-escape; copious lights and flags adorned the whole; as they passed the hotel they let off fireworks to light up their display. Engine No. 23 had a number of boys carrying torches for them. Hose No. 23, 50 men; they had 50 lamps and 50 torches—the former suspended on arches. Engine No. 24, 100 men, all with torches, 65 lamps on their apparatus. Hose No. 24, 25 men, many Chinese and other lanterns. Hose No. 25, 36 men; they carried flags presented to them on the occasion of a visit to Montreal, by the Mayor of that city. Engine No. 26, 60 lamps. Hose No. 27, 45 men, large wreath of flowers, gilt eagle and profuse illumination. Hook and Ladder No. 7, 80 men, all with torches. Engine No. 28, 100 men, many lamps and a live eagle. Hose No. 28, 35 men and a large stuffed owl, holding flags. Engine No. 29, 75 men, 40 lamps and Drummond light. Engine No. 30, 85 men, model of yacht *Maria*. Hose No. 30, 60 men, large eagle, silver fire-caps. Engine No. 31, splendid engine, illuminated with gas, followed by a six-pound carronade. Hose No. 31, 45 men, elegantly painted carriage. Hose No. 32, 50 men, torches and colored lights plenty. Engine No. 33, 40 men, engine neatly decorated. Engine No. 34, 60 men, beautiful machine. Hose No. 36, 90 men, carriage illuminated with fireworks. Hook and Ladder No. 12, 65 men, Drummond light. Engine No. 37, many lamps and torches, and a stuffed eagle. Engine No. 38, 100 men, steamer brilliantly polished; a volcano in the chimney made a gorgeous display as they passed the hotel. Hose No. 38, 35 men, many lights. Engine No. 39, 60 men, Drummond light and eighteen lanterns. Hose No. 39, 45 men, one of the members represented an Indian chief mounted on the carriage with the trappings of the warrior. Engine No. 40, 40 men, engine in good trim. Hose No. 40, 50 men, lamps suspended from arches. Engine No. 41, 70 men, handsomely painted engine. Hook and Ladder No. 13, 60 men, escorted a delegation of Storm Engine No. 2, of Birmingham, Conn. Hose No. 42, 50 men, silver and gilt mountings to carriage. Hook and Ladder No. 15, 60 men; truck lit up with 100 gas burners, each having a stained glass shade Hose No. 43, 70 men, stuffed game-cock, plumes, and wreaths of flowers. Engine No. 44, 60 men, carriage profusely decorated, plenty of fireworks. Hose No. 44, 50 men, silver-mounted lamps, eagles supporting festoons of ribbons, a gilded sea-horse, and other ornaments. Engine No. 45, 100 men, colored lamps. Engine No. 46, 100 men, steam-engine, locomotive and other lights. Hose No. 47, 30 men, all with torches. Engine No. 48, 95 men, silver-mounted lamps, four Goddesses of Liberty—one on each corner. Hose No. 48, 50 men, carriage beautifully dressed with flags and colored lanterns. Engine No. 50, 60 men, wreaths, flags and lanterns on their apparatus. Engine No. 51, costly signal lamp and a live Shanghai rooster. Hose No. 52 paraded new carriage, made entirely of steel, ornamented with many lanterns. Hose No. 53, 80 men, carriage decorated, with elephant, having eagle on his back. Hook and Ladder No. 53, 80 men, 40 colored lanterns, 105 gas jets, stained glass chandelier. Hose No. 55, 40 men, carriage elegantly dressed and surmounted by Prince's feather. Hose No. 56, 40 men, Drummond light. Hose No. 57, 50 men, Prince's feather, silver-mounted lanterns. Hook and Ladder No. 16, 50 men, new apparatus, nicely cleaned and polished. Hose 58, 30 men, handsome carriage. Hose No. 61, 50 men. Hook and Ladder No. 10, 80 men, carriage and ladders prettily dressed. Engine No. 18, 60 men, carriage ornamented with flags and lanterns. Hose No. 26, 35 men, carriage neatly cleaned and ornamented, and surmounted by a Shanghai rooster.

THE ROUTE.

The route of the procession was a riddle; for could the Sphynx have propounded to Œdipus the question why a procession should three times traverse the same street in a City of the size of New-York, no doubt the Thebans would have been puzzled with enigmas to this day. Fourteenth-street was traversed three times, so that when the head of the show arrived at that point on its way down town, the tail had not yet passed. The consequence was a dead lock for the time—the wall of fire hemming in the space inclosed by Fourteenth-street, Twenty-third-street, Fourth and Fifth-avenues, and a universal wonder as to what was the matter. By dint of closing up, however, a passage was at length effected, and the gay display moved through Fourteenth-street, Fourth-avenue, Bowery, Chatham-street, Broadway, back to Union-square, at which point it arrived about midnight, having passed through an incessant carnival scene. It occupied just one hour and ten minutes in defiling before a given point. In Fourteenth-street a number of houses displayed fireworks and flags. In Fourth-avenue some displayed the Union Jack and the Star Spangled Banner. In the Bowery there were a number of illuminated buildings. The theatres exhibited a profusion of flags. One store had the following appropriate motto:

> Welcome to the
> PRINCE OF WALES!
> Not because he is a Prince, but because he is the representative of that fraternal bond which binds together the people of two great nations.

All along the Bowery and Chatham-street the crowd

[Concluded on Eighth Page.]

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

Hot Weather—Mechanics' Fair—A Big Lump of Silver—An Indian Celebrity Civilized—Mining Matters—Yachting—Amusements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Sept. 17, 1860.

Its hot—monstrous hot! An unusual thing for San Francisco. For three days we have had scorching weather,—thermometer at 95° in the shade! Don't remember three such days in five years past, which is about as long as anybody can remember anything and remember it well. The eldest inhabitant is not handy to consult, having gone on a clam-bake and chowder excursion—that is, one of them—another one, whom I usually consult, is in the station-house for kicking up a muss generally. We are not very often compelled to hunt shade like sheep, but to-day every fellow has his hat over one eye, and refers frequently to his pocket-handkerchief; and, for a wonder, I have not seen a fur cape in the street. Something rare—for you must know that furs are very fashionable here, and if so, must be worn, regardless of the state of the thermometer. There is not a day scarcely in the year that an overcoat is required—in fact, hundreds never think of owning such a thing—yet there's not a day you don't see poor wretched females sweltering and laboring along under an accumulation of catskin or muskrat, (yclept sable,) enough to suffice a Kamschatkan—perfect martyrs to fashion. I have seen immense fur capes in the street with the thermometer standing at 80°. You see, in this country, seasons and things generally are considerably mixed up—turnips and vegetables of all sorts get confused, and keep on growing, waiting for Fall frosts, &c., until they don't know where or when to stop, and the people have to refer to the almanac to know what kind of clothing to buy; and the ladies, dear creatures, who would on no account lose a chance to show anything nice that they might have, stick to the furs all the year around.

THE MECHANICS' FAIR.

There is so much going on around town now that I don't know exactly where to begin. Firstly, we are running a Mechanic's Fair, where everybody exhibits anything curious or pretty that they may have, regardless of its wherefrom. For instance, I put in a jimmy little 160 lbs. trotting wagon, made at friend BREWSTER'S, corner of Mott and Broome streets, and a beauty it is. Another individual put in a Philadelphia wagon to outshine me; but BREWSTER bears off the palm. If anybody will only send me a horse to fit it I shall be under many obligations. The next article is "Queen Victoria," stuffed. Don't be shocked—I mean the elephant bearing, when alive, that name. There is a great run on sewing-machines. WHEELER & WILSON and GROVER & BAKER are running the strongest kind of an opposition, and have fitted up magnificent boudoirs in real oriental style, with lounges, divans, &c., and every little attraction to make people stop and wonder how such lavish expenditure can be made just to show sewing machines. I rather think WHEELER & WILSON are carrying the day, or they would if every bachelor bought a sewing machine of metallic construction, because they have engaged two very good looking girls to run the machines. To go and fit up so magnificently, and then put ugly women under their silk canopies, to exhibit the goods, would be bad policy. I won't say that I am right, for on reflection there may be a method in the policy of keeping only ugly women on hand, for in this country, where people marry at five minutes' notice, and where a bachelor has been known to go out thirty minutes before breakfast for a walk and return, at the sound of the gong, with a wife on his arm that he never saw before, and met accidentally at the corner—picked up her handkerchief perhaps, and asked her to marry him; and as the young ladies here are generally on the 2:40 order, the chances are that they reply "Si, Signor, You bet." So on the same principle bachelors might prefer a sewing-machine with black eyes and red cheeks to cast-iron. Who ever knew of a married man that could bear the sight of one of those rattling, wheezy things about the house, and who ever knew one to object to a bright-eyed, red-lipped little veritable flesh and blood machine, plying the needle demurely in the corner. It is strange what an interest he takes in his wife's wardrobe all of a sudden, and by the same token how nicely and slyly that same little seamstress is embarked from the side door and sent home half an hour too early, before "My Lord" has arranged in his mind how he will prove his general desire to be accommodating, and do violence to his feelings by seeing "Mary" home. Not a bit of it. Women, no matter how much confidence they may have in their husbands, adopt a general principle that it's always best to save mankind any struggle between "nature that will be nature," and stern duty—but, bless me, I have forgotten while talking of the fair, what I was going to say about the other affair.

The exhibition of California manufactures and inventions is very creditable to a bran new State, only ten years old. There are steam marine engines from 1,000 horse power down to one that only weighs two pounds all completed; and all branches of mechanics are very ably represented. One fellow I heard wrangling with the man in charge. He wanted an "exhibitor's ticket," because he exhibited a common pocket night-key for which he had filed a caveat and expected a patent. I had some curiosity to look at it, and found the patent part of it was a hole the whole length of it, so that when a fellow came home late and fatigued with much travel and some toddy, and couldn't get the obstinate key in, instead of swearing he had merely to blow through it and blew the dirt out. It should have been labeled "Anti-profane dirt-ejecting very-late-at-night key."

There's a piece of silver ore from the Ophir Company's vein weighing 500 pounds, and is worth over $1,000; and there are a great many very elegant and beautiful articles too numerous to mention. It's a nice place to go of an evening, to wander around the immense pavilion listening to splendid music and looking at pretty girls as they thread the mazy paths among steam engines, big pumpkins, and immense turnips. The Fair winds up with a Cattle Show, and, as a matter of course, a horse trot, and the little side bets on the bob-tailed nag. Speaking of horse-racing, we had a little novelty the other day in the way of a Roman chariot race. The chariots were made after the most approved pattern of the "bloods" of those days—they were certainly Rum-un's to look at, all covered over with gold leaf, &c. The trappings of the horses were in keeping and the whole turn-out very creditable, undoubtedly, had it been turned out of a Roman Livery Stable in old times. The horses were driven by two young ladies of undoubted character, and probably of the first families, costumed in Roman helmets and breast-plates, &c., and continuations encased in pink "tights" and sandals, on the whole a very appropriate and comfortable style of dress for the dog days. At the word away they dashed, and although bogus Romans, they made a veritable race of it and did the mile in about two and a quarter minutes, the prettiest one (of course) winning the prize, a diamond cross. The young ladies aforesaid appeared to have a large circle of admirers, for when the victor dismounted she was greeted with cheers and one enthusiastic youth sung out, "Bully for you, SAL."

A CIVILIZED SAVAGE.

Civilization is a great thing. I was led to make this original remark from having this moment noticed on the corner opposite, in WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s door, a gentleman savage, known on this Coast as old "Indian John," all dressed up in a genteel suit, with a stove-pipe hat on the top of his head of wiry hair, gloves on his hands, and a switch cane of the latest style—and who is Indian John, say you! Ask Col. STEPTOE; *he* knows, *he* does; for once on a time, about two years ago, when the Indian war in Oregon was fully under way, Col. STEPTOE went out with several hundred men to attack this same sturdy old Chief, who, at the head of his warriors, stood his ground firmly, and met the troops, fought them, and—oh! must I say it, thrashed them—and cornered them, kept them from water two days, when it was not a quarter of a mile distance, and they were glad, in California parlance, to "get up and get," and leave old John master of the field, but the fates decreed that John should eventually fall into the hands of the troops, and be brought down here and deposited at the Barracks at the Presidio, where he still remains, being suffered to go and come as he pleases; and there stands old John, whose home was in the forest, his bed the dry leaves, his diet Elk meat, roots and grasshoppers, his bearing erect, and his great dark eyes flashing with hidden fire—a splendid specimen of the old time Indian Chiefs in the days of Peter Parley—with their wampum and scalps. Standing on WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s corner, with gloves on his hands, and a stove-pipe hat on his head! Oh, John! for shame. Are you there to get WELLS, FARGO & Co. to express your feelings? or are you going to be a true type of the simon pure, and rush in with a warhoop and scalp LOUIS MCLANE, the *head* of the house, SAM KNIGHT, or some of the clerks. If you *are* an Indian, why don't you be a devil of an Indian. But John don't look as if he was going to scalp anybody; he is only waiting for the Presidio buss to come along, jump in and pay his dime just like any other individual. Civilization *does* work wonders. I see Kanaka women, Indian women, that never knew what it was to have any other garment than that made of "tule" husks, very rough and very brief—walking the streets in silks and *hoops*. China women, too, have abandoned their wide and loose pants and wooden clogs, and mounted crinoline and bonnets. I saw one last night at the Fair trying to drum a tune on a piano, and, subsequently, lost in admiration of a 2,200-pound cheese, made for the What Cheer House—a mile-y cheese that, by the same token.

ENCOURAGING NEWS FROM THE MINES.

The general news from the mines is very encouraging. New discoveries of silver, lead and gold quartz are being made constantly in every direction, and the general opinion is, that the year 1861 will produce more precious metals than any previous year since the discovery of gold in the country. The Washoe mines, especially the Ophir, Mexican, Central, and Gould and Curry, continue to turn out large quantities of rich ore, most of which is sold here and shipped to Europe, no works on a proper scale having as yet been put into operation here for reducing the ores, and the season is now too far progressed to warrant any party undertaking to put up suitable works at the mines, as the Winter sets in there in November with great severity. Several quartz-crushing mills are now in operation there, and more being erected. Next Spring a large amount of capital will be expended in putting up extensive works for working the ore on the ground. Almost every man you meet has a "process" by which he can take all the metals out in a few hours, but when they come to try the rich ore of the Ophir Company they subside at once. No one up to this time has been able to work that particular ore in a satisfactory manner, and the smelting process is too expensive where coal costs $20 per ton. The ore is therefore shipped to Europe.

THE MARCH OF IMPROVEMENT.

California may be set down as in a very prosperous condition generally. Lands and real estate continue to advance in price, and lots in this city and its vicinity have nearly doubled in value in the last twelve months. On every side piles of rubbish, bricks and mortar obstruct the streets, and the clatter of hammers is heard from morning till night, and the march of improvement is rapid. Substantial and costly buildings are going up, and command good rents as fast as finished. Large shipments of grain are being made to Europe, some six or eight ships having cleared with large cargoes for Liverpool and New-York in the last two months. It is estimated that over 60,000 tons of grain will have been shipped by the 1st of November The best quality of wheat commands only 60 cents per bushel. Freights are lively, and ships in good demand at fair rates. The grain and fruit crops are immense this year. The finest peaches you ever laid eyes upon sell at $1 per basket. Pears and apples in proportion, and peace and plenty reigns. Money is abundant, and on good security can be had at 1@1½ per cent. per month.

The San Francisco and Mission Dolores Railroad is a success, and pays handsomely.

The yachting *furore* runs high, and regattas are the order of the day. Two or three yachts of from twenty to forty tons would command good prices. A beautiful little sloop-yacht called the *Mermaid*, has just been finished, and is now on exhibition at the Mechanics' Fair. She is 30 feet long, 13 feet beam, 4 feet deep, and cost $3,000 to build. She is entered for two or three races to come off in October.

Hon. M. S. LATHAM and family leave for Washington by the Southern Overland route on the 18th. Mr. LATHAM has chartered one of the Company's stages, fitted it up in comfortable style, and intends traveling leisurely, and will occupy about two months in making the journey. He takes a tent and full camping outfit. His party consists of his wife, himself and two servants. The Stage Company furnishing teams, a driver and a conductor.

OPERATIC MATTERS.

The Opera Company, composed of a sprinkling of Yankees, Germans and Italians, conclude this evening a very successful season. HENRY SQUIRES, the handsome tenor, and Madam LUCY ESCOTT, the prima donna, are very great favorites in this community, but all the young ladies who have been desperately in love with the aforesaid tenor, may as well hang up their hopes, with their bonnets, on a peg, for Madam Rumor has it that he will soon fall into the ranks of the Benedicts and lead to the (h) altar a handsome young widow, who has hitherto plumed herself on being invincible to the attacks of the little god I won't be responsible for the truth of the rumor, but things look very suspicious. She was a constant attendant at the opera, and always occupied a stage-box, until within a short time, when she suddenly ceased patronizing it, and about that time the rumor of the engagement was whispered. Put that and that together; I think "it's a wack." It's a great pity that such a handsome fellow as SQUIRES should ever get married, for as long as he is single he is a trump card, and will draw a large assemblage of romantic young ladies; he is, as it were, public property, available and eligible, but the moment he marries he sinks into a common-place individual, the property of one woman, with moral and legal claims upon him, and instead of parading the streets in violet kid gloves, he will soon be seen in a willow-ware store, deeply interested in the relative merits of vehicles for airing "juvenile results." The romance will be all gone. What young lady can get up any enthusiasm and sympathy for *Edgardo* when they know that as soon as the opera is over he must go home to his wife and family like other men? Where's the romance in seeing *Ernani* in a "*robe de nuit*," walking up and down the room trying to quiet the baby? Imagine *Manrico* going out to spend the evening, and having his hat made a convenience for carrying the necessary linen for the youngest that could not be left at home, or *Don Juan*, holding forth on the merits of the baby, and enumerating the number of dental appearances.

It won't do. Tenors must not marry. It's bad enough for prima donnas to be mothers, and display the necessity of retiring as soon as possible to the nursery, and relieve the lacteal founts of its burden. I have been made sea-sick often when seeing a robust *Leonora* slashing around the stage in her agonies, panting and gasping, or *Lucia* doing up the heavy swells of an ocean after a storm. It's wonderful that these heroines can never die quietly and properly, instead of pawing and scratching their bosoms to depict great suffering—like a cat with a fish-bone in her throat. There's some excuse for *Leonora*, as she takes "pizen," and it is supposed to be a trifle warming to the constitution; but generally, one would suppose that the lady had by mistake swallowed a large spoonful of California mustard, which rivals Samson in its strength.

There was quite a little scene at the opera on Saturday evening, not in the bills. Miss ROSALIE DURAND was doing up *Lady Harriet* in "Martha," wherein she has occasion to sing that time-worn ditty, "The Last Rose of Summer." Now ROSALIE, as everybody knows, is a mighty pretty woman; great on "roses;" very artistic; a ravishing bust, splendid arms, and magnificent continuations and terminations. Well, she's mighty handsome, no mistake about it, and the best evidence is, that every woman who gives an opinion on that question does it with a toss of the head. "Call *her* pretty; I can't see a pretty feature or thing about her." Perhaps not, but the young fellows and the married men do. But ROSALIE can't sing as well as GRISI, and when she struck up on that "Last Rose," it was not a happy effort, and some few ill-natured people "hissed." At first, she pouted like a spoiled child; they hissed again, and she turned around, retired from the foot-lights, drew out a magnificent handkerchief with very wide lace on it, buried her face and curls in it, and burst into a little shower of tears, "with real water," as the play-bills say, when announcing the "Cataract of the Ganges." It was a splendid picture, a perfect tableaux—brown ringlets, white hand, lace handkerchief, sparkling diamonds, splendid foot and ankle forming the outlines. A pretty woman in tears! It was a "stunner," and you may imagine the result, and if the roof *had* fallen in, it would have been excusable, and the verdict would have been, "DURAND brought down the house."

Great rough men in the parquette stood up, with big quids of tobacco in their mouths, and tears rolling down their faces, and what, between their emotion and swallowing a little tobacco that went the wrong way, their shouts and coughs were strangely intermixed. Suffice it to say, the ayes had it. Last evening some Italians in the gallery had the hardihood to hiss ROSALIE again. It is hardly necessary to mention that the sons of the land of blue skies were met at the foot of the stairs, coming down apparently in a hurry, for some were head first, some on all-fours, and some rolled up into balls, bounding from step to step, followed by a strong deputation of Yankee cow-hide boots. ROSALIE need fear no hisses from this day henceforth. I heard a long-legged specimen of the *genus* Pike exclaim: "I wouldn't mind a kissin' that ar gal myself." If Pike only knew it, he expressed the feelings and sense of the meeting very forcibly—and if he had inquired would have found there were a few more of the same sort that evening. As Sammy Weller or somebody else said, "Beauty is a ortul thing misproperly made use on, and werry dangerous; that's so."

PODGERS.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

The Municipal Election—Complete Triumph of Reform—Order Restored in Warsaw—Extraordinary Quietude of the Election—Declarations for Lincoln—Future Programme—National Politics—Effect of the Recent State Elections.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 11, 1860.

Our municipal election which took place yesterday may afford some comment not uninteresting to your readers. I shall endeavor to treat the subject with candor.

Election days in Baltimore for several years past, as the columns of your and other journals throughout the country fully attest, have been memorable for their lawlessness, bloody outrages, fiendish murders, stupendous frauds and all manner of ruffianism. The rough, ignorant, reckless element of society had gotten control, and through political manœuverings of unscrupulous leading partisans, held sway until endurance ceased to be a virtue. Conservative citizens, like the worm trampled upon, were obliged to turn, and, in so turning, have stung the enemy, whose stubborn neck, thank God, is now under his feet. We are redeemed, disenthralled, regenerated, and, as it were, a new people. The spirit of Reform asserted its rights even amid crashing elements of pending desolation, and has gloriously won the victory. The people in their majestic sovereignty are triumphant. GEORGE WILLIAM BROWN, the Independent Reform candidate for Mayor, is elected by a majority of between eight and nine thousand. Nor this alone, but to complete the moral victory,—every Reform member of the City Council, including both branches. Not a vestige of the old *régime*, though many of them were good men, is left. They are thoroughly sponged out. They fell and disappeared before the resistless tornado of conservative reform, as forests are leveled by a hurricane.

I have been a spectator and participator in every election that has occurred in Baltimore for twenty-seven years past, and am free to say the election of yesterday was the most quiet and orderly I ever beheld here or elsewhere.

Not a pistol-shot was heard or revolver seen. Guns, swivels, bowie-knives, awls and other murderous weapons were laid aside, whilst even those of nature were held in subjugation. At the polls, where riot and uproar were heard on former similar occasions—where bullies and blackguards assembled, armed to the teeth, crazed by intoxication, dealing death around—there was perfect quietness, decorum and peace. Ruffian desperadoes—what few of them are left and out of prison—sat on the curbstones, or leaned up against walls of houses, looking like cowed whelps, powerless, harmless, obedient, and trembling at the law's potent mandate. They dared not open their lips or raise their assassin arms. Rowdyism is literally wiped out, the ballot-box is free, and men can once more assert the rights of freemen.

Our new election laws, passed by the Legislature last Winter, dividing the Wards into Precincts, closing grog-shops on election days, placing heavy penalties on illegal voting, providing against ruffian demonstrations, &c., have had a most salutary effect. The mode also of appointing judges and other officers free from partisanism, is likewise a decided improvement.

There was a time when, with MACAULAY and others, I had begun to apprehend our experiment of a Republican Government, deriving its power and stability directly from the people, might, perchance, prove a failure. Citizens of Baltimore, at least, estimating the sacred right of franchise from past experience, had good cause for apprehension on this point. Yesterday's demonstration, however, has dissipated all such fears. It has shown that, though we may suffer for a comparatively brief period, yet the intelligence and conservatism of a law-abiding people will unerringly bring them back to correct principles and obedience to the sovereignty of law, common, physical, secular and moral. Though we had sadly departed from the true science of good government, yet have we shown a masterly ability to overcome difficulties that led therefrom, and reëstablish wonted order in all its fullness. Doubts on this point are dissipated, and we again repose unshaken confidence in the supremacy of a free community, or an independent nation of freemen, to make, abide by, perpetuate and enjoy their own institutions.

The vote polled yesterday was large, reaching about twenty-seven thousand, yet I doubt if a single individual who felt disposed to exercise the right of franchise was in the slightest degree hindered from so doing. The new police regulations—being entirely free, as these conservators now are, from politics—worked to admirable advantage. Complete protection was afforded at every Precinct, and in all parts of the city. The "Regulators," "Plug-Uglies," "Blood Tubs," "Black Snakes," "Ranters," "Rip-Raps," "Tigers," "Double-Pumps," "Red Necks," "Screw-bolts," "Killers," and all such murderous, outlandish clubs, which used to hold our citizens in awe—who formerly drove through the streets in carriages, omnibuses and other vehicles, armed with revolvers, muskets, bobtail guns, bowie knives, slung-shots, &c.—have entirely vanished. Not one of them was seen or heard yesterday. Marshal KANE and his excellent police, I believe, have already given quarters in the jail or penitentiary to many of these desperados. JOE EDWARDS, ERASMUS LEVY and several others, ringleaders, are now in jail, awaiting trial for offences committed by them when at loose rein.

There was considerable rejoicing last night amongst Reformers as the returns came in, whilst the defeated party were chop-fallen. I must say, however, that very many voted for their special candidates in opposition, from pure motives. Some, indeed, of our best citizens opposed the Reform ticket, believing it a political duty. All such, notwithstanding they encountered defeat, are perfectly satisfied. It was really no partisan contest, as Mr. BROWN, Mr. HINDES, and most of the candidates in national politics are for BELL and EVERETT. What might be denominated the less conservative element of the opposition—Straight-out Americans—are a good deal chagrined, and they could be heard declaring their intentions, in a spirit of retaliation, upon Union men who supported the Reform ticket, and, as they alleged, defeated them, that they would vote for LINCOLN. A few excited speeches and hurrahs were made for old ABE. It would not surprise me if yesterday's result would add two or three thousand votes to the Republican cause in Baltimore which it otherwise would not have gotten.

Some are of opinion that the newly elected Mayor and Council, when installed into office, may act adversely to the City Passenger Railroad, Park and some other measures heretofore inaugurated. This I do not believe. These enterprises have already become popularized. Their utility is demonstrated, and no disposition is manifested to interfere with them. The dead past must bury its dead—the Reformers will look to the future.

Though the majority yesterday in favor of Reform was large, yet there is not the shadow of a doubt BELL and EVERETT will carry Baltimore by a fair majority, and the State certainly. Mr. BROWN's character stood so high, his qualifications were known to be so eminent, and his course so just, that it was almost impossible to do otherwise than vote for him. Of all men in Baltimore, there is not one more congenial to my taste and judgment; and no citizen is better pleased with the result, though uncompromising in my advocacy of BELL and EVERETT.

The recent State elections have thrown a serious damper upon the hopes of those, in this latitude, who oppose Mr. LINCOLN. I meet with very few now who do not concede he will undoubtedly be elevated in November next, to the Presidential Chair. They seem to have made up their minds to this, and are preparing to bear it with the best grace possible. Only one hope is left for them, which seems a forlorn dependence—that is, New-York. Some suppose the coalition or combination proposed in that State may have the desired effect. If the South has anything serious to say or to do, she had better be at once preparing for the emergency. Here, in Maryland, we shall abide by the Constitution, maintain the Union at all hazards, and submit to the will of the majority. If Republican rule should prove bad, we must endure the experiment, and at the end of four years apply, as was done at our municipal election yesterday, the law-abiding corrective.

XENOPHON.

DR. CHEEVER'S CHURCH.

Protest Against the Appeal for Foreign Aid.

TO THE CHRISTIAN PUBLIC OF GREAT BRITAIN.

BRETHREN AND FRIENDS: We the undersigned, members of the Society or Church of the Puritans, in the City of New-York, of which Church Rev. GEO. B. CHEEVER, D. D., is Pastor, desire by this method to enter our solemn Protest against any and all appeals to the British public for pecuniary aid to sustain the ordinances of the Gospel, in connection with our Church. Permit us to present some of the reasons for this Protest:

1—The appeal was first made by a few individuals, without the knowledge of the Church or Society.

To show you that this was not an inadvertence on their part, we will quote from the letter of Dr. CHEEVER to Rev. Mr. SPURGEON, dated September 1, 1859, as follows:

"From the very urgency of the case, and the greatness of our danger, being not only surrounded by enemies without, but beset by foes within, we could not ourselves take any church action concerning this appeal; but a few of us convinced, &c., &c."

One of the authors of the appeal in another public document, uses the following language:

"Our great object in applying to British Churches for aid was to raise a fund, not to support the Church of the Puritans, or any Church as a mere ecclesiastical organization, but to sustain the ministry of Dr. CHEEVER, free and untrameled, in this edifice if possible, if not then in some other. We had no doubt at the time that a majority of the Church would sanction the proposed appeal, if all the facts of the case were laid before them. But we knew that it would be an exceedingly delicate and difficult task, under existing circumstances, to present those facts to them in the same clear light which they appeared to us, or in a form which would give them their legitimate influence. *We were aware that a large and influential minority* would bitterly oppose the measure."

Ours is a congregational Church; a fundamental principle of our organization is, that all questions of general interest, connected with the Church, shall be acted on by the whole body. The action of the self-constituted Committee, inaugurating this appeal, we regard as a usurpation of our rights, and subversive of our principles as a congregational body.

2.—We are opposed to this movement, because we understand the authors of this appeal as cherishing the intention to change the character of our organization in another important feature.

They say, in a paper put forth to justify the appeal: "We want, at least, $50,000 to meet an annual ground rent of $1,500, and place it as near as possible on the foundation of a free Church."

Again, in another document:

"All the principal facts were recorded for the benefit of the British people. The ground rent of $1,500, the $22,000 required to meet it, the $50,000 or $100,000 desired to establish our noble citadel on the foundation of a *Free Church*."

The term "Free Church" is applied in this City to a Church supported by voluntary contributions, in distinction from assessments upon pews or sittings in the house. Ours is not a Free Church, but is supported in the usual way of assessment according to the laws of the State, and the by-laws of the Ecclesiastical Society, which Society is incorporated, owns the property, and has charge of the temporalities of the congregation through its Trustees.

We have no wish to change this basis, in our expensive location, for the uncertain experiment of supporting the Gospel in the way known as a Free Church. We deny the right of any portion of our members to go before the Christian public, and declare their intention to make it such, and we protest against any portion of the Christian world coming forward to help thus to revolutionize our Church. In this we express no opinion as to the Free Church theory, nor as to the desirableness of establishing a Free Church in our City at this time.

3. We protest against this appeal, because of the strifes and divisions which have already resulted from the movement, and because if the appeal is persisted in, these strifes and divisions are likely to be continued and aggravated.

In the letter of Dr. CHEEVER to Mr. SPURGEON before referred to, is the following language: "By the entire dismissal of the disaffected party in our Church, we are now stronger in the spirit and strength of harmony and unity." Again, "My Church will keep united, and will rally round me in defence of my preaching against Slavery." It is true that the fear is also expressed that this harmonious unity would continue, only as money could be procured to cement it. But the expressions quoted present what we believe to have been the true condition of the Church at that time, to wit, that of its substantial unity. A rumor was afloat during the Summer of 1859, that such an appeal had been made. This rumor received its quietus from an article in the New-York *Independent*, published in July or August—Dr. CHEEVER himself being at the time a contributor to the paper, and taking no exception, that we are aware of, to this denial. The harmony of the Church was not interrupted by this rumor, *because we* BELIEVED *that our pastor would not suffer the truth to lie hidden from us.* But when, in November following, Dr. CHEEVER's letter to Mr. SPURGEON was made public, a sentiment opposed to the appeal immediately showed itself; and you may judge of our feelings when, at a later period of these developments, we found that Dr. CHEEVER had given Miss JOHNSTONE a letter of certification to this mission in the February preceding.* And now while we feel that this is not the fit occasion or method to argue the merits of Miss JOHNSTONE's or any kindred mission in behalf of our Church, we say to you frankly, that it has been, and is now the cause of much unchristian feeling and dissatisfaction among us, which in our judgment cannot be allayed but by removing the cause.

We will refer to one case as illustrating the sad change of feeling among us within one short year. By the by-laws of our Society, two deacons of the Church are appointed to preside at the annual meeting of the Society, for the election of trustees, as judges of the qualification of voters, and to certify the result of the election. At our election in March last, two deacons were thus appointed as judges. They declare that in giving certificates of the election they acted in the fear of God, and upon their consciences; yet the grossest charges are brought against these men in their conduct of said election. We quote from the complaint upon which suit was brought and which is now pending before the courts, as follows: "The said defendants GEORGE H. WHITE and WM. H. SMITH, and each of them wrongfully and corruptly, designing and intending to evade the law, and also conspiring together to injure and annoy the plaintiffs, and defraud them of their rights and privileges as Trustees duly elected of the said society, did illegally and fraudulently, and to the great trouble and damage of the plaintiffs give and grant to the said, &c." These allegations are sworn to and prosecuted not as true according to information and belief of the plaintiffs, but as true of their own knowledge.

The following is a copy of the affidavit:

City and County of New-York, ss.—Henry A. Hartt, Thomas J. Hall and William E. Whiting, all of said City and County, being by me duly and severally sworn, do each depose and say: That they are the plaintiffs in the above entitled action; that they have read the above complaint, that the allegations contained therein are true of their own knowledge, except as to matters therein stated to be on their information and belief, and as to those matters they believe it to be true.

Signed by
HENRY A. HARTT,
THOMAS J. HALL,
WM. E. WHITING.

Sworn before me this 30th day of March, 1860
Signed, HERBERT BAILEY,
Commissioner of Deeds.

It is a remarkable fact that in the *whole* complaint sworn to as above, there is no single allegation made upon information and belief. This complaint is against men of known Christian character and integrity, who have been also known as true and earnest Anti-Slavery men for the last twenty five years. Brethren, we do not cite this case for the purpose of enlisting your sympathies for the parties whom we consider as the injured ones, but to show you how deep this wedge of division has been driven.

4. We oppose this appeal because we are not paupers. We are both able and willing to pay our due proportion of the expenses of our Church and Society: nor are we a whit behind those who claim that they want a free pulpit and a full gospel. This is what we demand, what we have sustained, and what we are willing to pay for. And we believe, moreover, that as a Church and Society we are abundantly able to meet all our legitimate expenses.

5. We protest against this appeal, because it is openly declared that if this anticipated fund be realized, it is not to be committed to the Society, even in trust, nor yet to the Church, but is to be held by a self-constituted, and, for aught that appears, a self-perpetuated Committee. The following is the language of some of the Committee in one of the documents from which we have already quoted. "Nor did we deem it necessary to explain the law in relation to the Constitution and powers of the Society, *for we had not the remotest idea of placing the funds we might obtain in their hands. We did not even propose to commit it to the charge of the Church.*"

This declaration is suggestive, when we remember how large are the sums of money which are never applied to the uses for which they were contributed. But we raised this point chiefly to say, our home is in this church; it has been the home of some of us from its first organization; and we are unwilling that any three or five men shall have a fund in their hands, in the use of which *they* are to determine the destinies of this church; and we are ready to ask in amazement, is it possible that our brethren across the water are ready to encourage by their contributions such a despotism over us?

6. We are opposed to this appeal, because it is now made a test of Anti-Slavery by those who favor it. We declare to you that we are greatly misrepresented and calumniated when we are called Pro-Slavery, because, forsooth, we are opposed to the British Mission. We declare to you and the whole Christian world, *that we know of no question deemed of importance by Christian Anti-Slavery men here or in Great Britain upon which any issue has been raised in our church.*

7. We are opposed to this appeal, because we believe the prosecution of it is directly injurious to the Anti-Slavery cause among us. Ours is an Anti-Slavery Church. It is also well known that of late years we have been rent by divisions. Individuals and communities, who, by reason of their remoteness from us, must of necessity be ignorant of the nature and relations of the questions which disturb our peace, very naturally come to the conclusion that all our troubles must be charged to the score of Anti-Slavery.

Strangers are ready to believe that we can have no other cause of difficulty, and conclude that the discussion of the question of Slavery is only evil in its sowing and its fruitage. Thus are the friends of the poor discouraged, and their hands made weak, and the foes of Zion rejoice at the spectacle which we make before the world. But while we acknowledge that we have this notoriety, and these inferences are drawn by outsiders, we repeat, that the *present quarrel* among us, neither in its origin or progress, has any connection with the great question of the right or wrong of Slavery. And we take this opportunity to record our belief, that our Church *is not a persecuted Church*, in any legitimate sense, because *of its Anti-Slavery principles or position*.

8. We are opposed to this appeal, because we cannot believe it to be right for a community which does not understand our case to volunteer to settle, by the arbitration of money, a question which the parties interested have not *mutually* submitted to such arbitration. Such interference with the internal affairs of a Christian Church we believe to be subversive of our rights as an independent body, and should we tamely submit to it, it might well be questioned whether we were the fit champions of the rights of others. At the same time we say to you that we will not shun a thorough investigation of our affairs by disinterested parties. We are willing that every fact connected with this sad controversy should be known, and to abide the decision of the Christian world.

Finally, we ask you, Pastors and Churches, in your individual capacity, to make our case your own. Would you, if there were serious difficulties within the limits of your Christian society, (no matter what the merits of the difficulty might be,) desire an outside community, whether near or remote, to come to you, and, espousing the side of one party, introduce an element among you to give that party the preeminence?

This is contrary to our ideas of the fitness of things, and we believe it to be alike opposed to the law of Christ's house. "But, brethren, we are persuaded better things of you, though we thus speak." We believe that you will look upon our case in the spirit of Christian candor. That you will be unwilling to complicate our difficulties by putting a yoke upon us which we are unwilling to bear. And while *we* sincerely and gratefully *acknowledge* and reciprocate the sympathy which you express for us in the great battle of human freedom, may we not believe that the spirit of wisdom from on high will lead *you* to see and *acknowledge* the propriety of *non-intervention in the affairs of our individual Church and Society.*

Respectfully and truly yours.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1860.

Jas. O. Bennett,	Alonzo S. Ball,	Benj. K. Phelps,
T. J. G. Clark	Thomas Rigney,	Geo F. Chester,
Lucius B. Nutting,	Elial F. Hall,	Chas Abernethy,
J. W. Halsted,	George H. White,	John T. Gulick,
Julius Catlin, Jr.,	C. B. Tompkins,	Samuel Ainsworth,
W. Horace Smith,	Thos. D. Sherwood,	S. D. Bonfils,
Elisha Harris,	Seth B. Hunt,	S. C. Southmayd,
Wm. Henry Smith,	Thos. Roundey, Jr.	M. A. Stevens,
Horace Burr,	E. W. Chester,	Albert Southmayd,
Ed. G. Bartlett,	John J. Hull,	James J. Hull,
C. B. Harvey,	N. Chamberlin,	Z. N. Bradbury,
Horace Southmayd	Joseph H. Dye,	John J. Abernethy,
David B. Scott,	L. De F. Woodruff,	Homer Morgan,
J. D. Platt,	D. C. Hall,	F. L. De Forest,
Thos. E. Porter,	W. A. Bronson.	

Besides those whose names are subscribed as above there are others who are known to be opposed to the Brittish Mission, but who are absent from town, or otherwise inaccessible.

The female members of the Church also have the privilege of voting in our Church, though their names have not been sought to this document. It is believed that at least one half of the members of the Church and Society are opposed to this mission, on the grounds of this protest.

* The following is from Dr. CHEEVER's letter referred to:
"NEW-YORK, Feb. 2d, 1859
I hereby certify * * * Miss JOHNSTONE visits Great Britain on a mission connected with the interests of this Church."
Dr. HARTT, one of the authors of the Appeal, also certified as follows: "March 1, 1859.
Miss JOHNSTONE has undertaken to visit Great Britain for the purpose of procuring funds for the benefit of the Church of the Puritans of this City.
(Signed) HENRY A. HARTT, M. D."

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT FROM THE BURSTING OF A MILL-STONE.—A terrible and fatal accident occurred, Tuesday morning, at the flouring mill of ACTZ & Co., No. 157 Clay-street. The engineer had, at the usual hour, fired up and got up steam ready for operations; after which he went away, leaving directions, however, that no one should touch the engine during his absence. Shortly after he left JOHN SWARTZ, who was employed as a miller, came in and gave orders to some one about the mill to start the engine, as he knew how to manage it. This was done, and SWARTZ went up stairs and was engaged about the hopper, when suddenly the under stone burst, the fragments taking a lateral direction, and destroying whatever they touched. The iron band which was around the stone, struck Mr. SWARTZ in the groin, crushing all his ribs, and literally disemboweling him. He died almost instantly. Mr. SWARTZ, a native of Germany, had been in this country but two or three months. He leaves a wife and three children in his native land. He boarded at the corner of Walnut and Allison streets. An investigation into the causes of the explosion showed that in starting the engine the governor had not been attached. The machinery was of course put under a fearful rate of speed, and with a result which would be anticipated by any one philosophically or practically informed. Considerable damage was done to the mill by the flying fragments of stone.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—A large number of letters were found broken open and scattered about the streets in Galveston, Texas, a few mornings since, and rumors of a robbery were immediately in circulation, but an investigation revealed that two little girls were the authors of the mischief. They saw the boxes full and took out as many as they could conveniently carry, to see what was in them. When found one of the girls was admiring a draft for $1,000. The postmaster who has that office in charge deserves an increase of salary.

LAW REPORTS.

The Artisans' Bank Case.

THREE MORE DAYS OF GRACE ALLOWED.

Gordon & Crosman and three other cases vs. *The Artisans' Bank.*—E. S. Van Winkle, Esq., now appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs in all the suits now commenced against the Artisans' Bank, and submitted to his Honor Justice LEONARD, sitting at Chambers, consents of all parties to a further adjournment of the proceedings until Wednesday next. Mr. Van Winkle stated that these consents were based upon the prospect that before that date the Bank would be able to meet the demands of all its creditors, and in that case there would be no necessity for further proceedings at all. No one opposing, the motion was so adjourned. Subsequently, however, a gentleman of the Jewish order appeared, and stated to his honor that he was a poor man, and had $450 in the Bank, of which he stood in great need. He could do nothing with his account,—could not sell it nor dispose of it in any manner to relieve himself. He had a family to take care of, and must have his money.

Justice LEONARD remarked, that he must obtain counsel, and commence proceedings the same as others had done. As matters now stood, the Court could take no notice of his claim; all parties who had commenced suits, and who are most interested, having consented to the adjournment. Upon proper papers he would grant an order to show cause, the same as was now pending in the other applications.

Wholly unsatisfied, the straightened gentleman withdrew.

A number of other orders to show cause were then obtained against the Bank, returnable on Wednesday, to which day the cases were adjourned, and all parties retired.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

Peter Rowe and Seneca P. Dutcher, convicted of passing counterfeit coin, were sentenced each to pay a fine of one dollar, and to be imprisoned at hard labor for one year.

John Merriman, indicted for an assault with a knife upon one of the officers of the brig *Acme*, was discharged with a reprimand by the Court, the witnesses against him not being within reach, so that he could not be tried.

Capt. E. R. Warshaw, of the bark *Flora*, was convicted of an assault with a dangerous weapon. The evidence showed that he had a difficulty with one of his crew, and, undertaking to correct him, some of the rest of the crew took the man's part, and assaulted the Captain, who thereupon fired a pistol into the crowd of them. The Court sentenced him to be imprisoned at hard labor for thirty days, and to pay a fine of $200.

Court Calendar—For Monday.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 45, 46 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1481, 1483, 1460, 1493, 1497, 1501, 1503, 1261, 349, 683. *Part II.*—Nos. 1438, 1454, 1476, 170, 1450, 720, 1318, 1274, 836, 876, 1502, 1504, 1512, 1518, 1520, 1523, 1524, 1526, 1530.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 9, 8, 5, 13, 26, 52, 109½, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 83½, 88, 105, 106½, 117, 59, 60, 67, 118.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 805, 531, 827, 1720, 795, 905, 1219, 1221, 729, 545, 582, 641, 627, 833, 763, 921, 925, 927, 929, 935, 937, 939, 941, 913, 945, 947. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS.—The Trial Term has adjourned. The General Term will be in session the remainder of the month.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 13.

$43,000	Tenn. St. 6s,'90	90¾	70	Harlem R. Pref....	51¾
12,000	Missouri St. 6s...	79	100	do	51¾
1,000	Erie 2d Mt.Bs.Ex	99½	100	do b10	51¾
5,000	do	98¾	100	Reading Railr'd .s60	41¾
10,000	do	109	200	do	41¾
10,000	Erie 4th Mtg. Bs	87	260	Michigan Cen. R.	[illegible]
3,000	Erie 5th Mt. Bds	79½	50	do s10	[illegible]
11,000	Erie Con. Bs. '71	78	100	do b10	[illegible]
5,000	do	67¾	100	do s60	[illegible]
3,000	B.,N.Y.&E.1st M	83	200	do b60	[illegible]
4,000	Mich Cen.S.Pc.1st M.S.F.C. Bds	98	200	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	21¾
			50	M. S & N.I.G'd Stk.	44¾
2,000	Goshen L. Bds	80	150	do	44¾
5,000	do b10	80	150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	84¾
2,000	LaC.&M.L.G.Bs.	24	100	do s60	84
1,000	C.&N.W.S.F.Bs.	79	50	do	83¾
3,000	Chi & N W.1st M.	89	100	do s30	84
3,000	LkeF.&W.1M.B.	75½	150	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	15
5	Bank of Commerce.	101½	100	do b30	15¾
5	Am. Exch. Bank....	104¾	350	Galena & Chic. R..	76¾
6	Metropolitan Bank.	112½	200	do b10	76¾
11	Continental Bank.	104	200	do b30	77
45	Pac. Mail SS. Co...	87	500	do	76¾
50	do b30	87	150	do	77
100	Bruns. City L. Co.	7½	100	do b15	77
250	N. Y. Central R....	89¾	1250	Clev. & Tol. R....	45
200	do s10	89¾	300	do s30	45¾
120	do	89¾	600	do b60	46¾
300	do	89¾	300	do b60	46¾
250	do s10	89¾	100	do	46¾
555	do	89¾	20	do	[illegible]
100	do b10	89¾	50	do	45¾
50	do b30	90	1800	do	45¾
50	do s60	89¾	300	do b30	46¾
5	do	90	100	Chic. & R. I. R. ..s60	73¾
100	Erie Railroad....	39½	300	do s10	73½
275	do	39¾	50	do b30	73¾
100	do	39¾	50	do s10	73¾
50	Hudson River R...	64¾	300	do	73¾
50	do	64	50	do b60	74
225	Harlem Railroad..	22	250	Chic.Burl.&Quin.R.	89
400	do	21¾	250	do b60	89¾
200	do b30	22	100	do	89¾
300	La C. & Mil. R....	1½	15	Cin.,Ham.&Day.R.	44
20	do	1½			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Mo State 6s.....	79¾	300	Mich.So.&N.I.G.Sk	44¾
5,000	Erie 4th Mtg. Bs..	87½	100	do b10	44¾
6,000	Mil&Mis 2d m10bs	54¾	50	Chic.B.n & Q.R. .s60	89
10,000	Mich So.2d Mt.Bs	65	50	do	89
15	Del &Lud.Ca..l Co	95½	25	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	83¾
100	Canton Company..	20	100	do s60	83¾
47	Pacific M. S. Co...	86½	150	do	83¾
50	Tol., L. & West'n R	91	100	do s30	83¾
100	Mill. & Miss R. R..	15	50	do s60	83¾
200	N. Y. Central R....	89¾	300	do b60	84¾
358	do s3	89¾	66	Clev. & Pitts. R.R.	15
150	do s60	89¾	50	Gal. & Chic. R....	76¾
50	do s5	89¾	50	do s60	77
450	Erie Railroad....	39¾	150	do	77¾
100	do b60	40	550	do b10	77¾
100	Harlem R R b60	21¾	100	do b60	78
100	Reading Railroad..	41¾	100	do s10	77¾
25	Chic. & Rk.Id R....	73¾			

MONDAY, Oct. 15—A. M.

The business public interested in the trade to and remittances from California are relieved of some anxiety this morning by the announcement of the safety of the *John L. Stephens*, the San Francisco mail steamer of Sept. 10. She was taken into Acapulco in distress from the breaking of part of her machinery, by the U. S. sloop-of-war *Sabine*, and after transferring her passengers and treasure to the succeeding mail steamer of Sept. 20, was towed back to San Francisco by the *Golden Gate*. Both shipments of treasure arrived here yesterday morning on the *North Star*, and will go into Bank to-day to the amount of $1,668,641, as follows:

R. M'eader & O. Adams	$9,000	R. Patrick	$24,000
J. Stanwood	6,000	Newstadter Bros	10,150
Order	4,025	Amer. Exch. Bank	40,000
A. L. & C. E. Tilton	2,700	Order	15,000
Kirby, Byrne & Co	8,000	J. Einstein & Bros	11,000
J. B. Weir	15,327	Eugene Kelly & Co	35,000
C. H Grant & Co	1,700	Conroy & O'Connor	10,000
W. Hoge & Co	20,000	Eugene Kelly	46,000
Order	17,642	W. T. Coleman & Co	5,000
D. Rham & Co	46,800	A. W. Lawrence	15,000
Eppinger & Co	8,000	J. E. Dodge & Co	3,830
J. Straus Bros. & Co	25,000	W. T. Coleman & Co	14,000
W. Heller & Co	35,250	Freeman & Co	10,000
H. Cohn & Co	15,000	Duncan, Sherman & Co	131,983
P. Nailor	8,000		
Amer. Exch. Bank	50,000	Amer. Exch. Bank	13,000
W. Seligman & Co	25,500	Wells, Fargo & Co	222,518
Total by steamer 10th September			$870,157
W. T. Coleman & Co.	$37,000	Jennings & Brewster	$10,000
J. Stanwood	6,000	P. Naylor	10,000
J. Straus, Bros. & Co.	34,462	Taaffe, M'Cahill & Co	65,746
Jas. Patrick & Co	35,000	Order	12,330
Z. Finstein & Bros	5,500	Howland & Aspinw'll	10,151
Ballin & Sanders	21,500	Conroy & O'Connor	10,500
H. Cohn & Co	28,000	Eugene Kelly & Co	42,000
Newstadter Bros	18,775	Trevor & Colgate	10,152
J. Heller & Bros	19,000	Eugene Kelly & Co	20,000
J. Heller & Bros	15,000	Von Hoffman & Co	85,000
J. Heller & Bros	11,200	Duncan Sh'n & Co	131,411
Order	3,150	Freeman & Co	12,000
Seligman & Co	27,000	Amer. Ex. Bank	40,000
R. M'eader & O. Adams	9,000	Wells, Fargo & Co	203,500
Amer. Ex. Bank	55,000	Amer Ex Bank	12,000
Total by steamer, Sept. 20			$991,484

The *North Star* also brings advices to the effect that quiet and order are again restored on the Isthmus of Panama. The market accounts from San Francisco are anticipated by a week or ten days by the Pony Express across the plains. Trade was quite flourishing in nearly all departments. The *Alta* says that "Domestic Produce has been very active, and forms just now the leading feature of trade. Tonnage, however, is very scarce, and freights are tending upwards, which facts operate to the restriction of export purchases, and keep down the prices of our leading products." The Foreign Exports from 8th to 19th September, were of the value of $387,000, exclusive of Bullion. And the Exports of Bullion from 1st to 15th September, amounted to $2,360,176. For the year

1860, to Sept. 15	$26,681,688
1859, to Sept. 15	31,874,375
Decrease this year	$5,192,687

Which decrease is attributed to the diminished wants of the people of California, in the line of the great leading staples of the Atlantic States, heretofore entering heavily into their supplies. These have not only been in a very considerable measure superseded, and the Bullion to a corresponding amount retained within the State, but a surplus is now being shipped to Australia, Great Britain *and to New-York*, reversing, so far as this port is concerned, the course of trade in Breadstuffs.

The Trade at the port of New-York the past week was moderately active in the Import entries of Dry Goods and General Foreign Merchandise, showing for the first time in several weeks an increase on the entries of the same date last season. The total, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, is $3,976,898, against $2,322,366 same week in 1859. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce continue very active, nearly doubling the movement of last season, and promising, from the late Grain news from England, to continue unusually heavy for some months to come. The total for the week is $2,061,717, against $1,095,690 same week last October. At the same time, the Export of Specie has almost wholly ceased. The clearances of the week are only $16,679, against $1,430,883 same week last year. The Specie balance in the Sub-Treasury stands $4,496,881, against $4,991,575 at the close of the previous week and as the difference went into Bank, thereby about balancing the effect of the Export of Saturday week, we look for no material variation in the Specie Average to be made up this afternoon. The total will be about $20,000,000, with nearly two millions to be added to-day from California, for the next weekly Average. The exchanges with the Cotton points of the South are not such at present as to require the transfer of Specie from New-York, at least before further considerable accessions to our supplies are received from California. And the Exchanges on England and France having fallen below the standard of gold, it is questionable whether any large amount of the bars to be delivered this morning from California can be taken up for export. So that with a money market tending at the close of last week to easier terms, especially on demand Loan and very choice Discounts, we regard the financial prospect through the present and succeeding month as every way favorable. Public confidence is less disturbed by the preliminary State and approaching Presidential elections, than was anticipated in some quarters, and, confirmatory of the calmer view which is taken of the subject since the results on Tuesday last, we see it stated in the Charleston *Mercury* that the issue of *separate secession* was not made in the South Carolina Legislative elections, which also occurred last week. That State, it is further intimated by the same authority, will await the action of Alabama on the subject; and we apprehend it will be some time before Alabama takes the initiative of secession, in the absence of some overt act on the part of the incoming Administration, especially if, as at present indicated, the result of the Congressional elections yet to take place should clearly divide the responsibility of conducting the Government.

According to the Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York, which we made up and published on Saturday, for nine months of the calendar year, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise (exclusive of Bullion) from 1st January to 30th of September, 1860, were $183,551,090
Add two weeks in October .... 7,2[illegible]
Total to date $190,835,258
Against same time in 1859 202,347,772
Decrease this year $11,622,514

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods—including Foreign articles reëxported—from 1st January to 30th September, 1860 .... $69,707,000
Add two weeks in October 4,857,975
Total to date $74,564,975
Against same time 1859 51,952,824
Increase to date this year $22,612,151

The same tables make the Export of Specie from New-York, from the 1st January to 30th September, 1860 .... $42,351,000
Add two weeks in October 709,327
Total to date $43,060,327
Against same time 1859 60,088,784
Decrease to date $17,028,457

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of the United States	102⅜@102¾
New-York Central	87@87½@89½@89⅜
New-York and Erie	38⅛@36⅞@39⅛@39½
Reading	46⅛@48@47¾
Rock Island	71¼@71½@74@73⅛
Michigan Guaranteed	47⅞@48⅛
Michigan Southern	21⅛@21¼
Michigan Central	68⅛@69@68¾
Toledo	45⅛@45⅛@47⅛@46
Galena	71¾@77⅛
Illinois Central	83⅛@82⅛@85@83⅞
Panama	125@125
Pacific Mail	87@87⅞@86⅛
Missouris	78@79⅞@79⅛
Virginias	91@90⅛
Tennessees	90⅜@90⅞
Illinois Central Bonds	97⅛@98
Hudson River	63⅛@64⅛@63⅜
Harlem Preferred	50⅛@49@50⅛
Burlington and Quincy	87⅛@89⅛
Harlem Common	21⅛@21⅛@22⅛@21⅛

The Stock Market of the week was dull through Monday and Tuesday, with some disposition shown to sell *short* on the Pennsylvania and other elections. Taking New-York Central as the index, the lowest point was 87@87¼. On Wednesday morning the tone of the market changed to decided improvement, and sales were made on Thursday and Friday at 88½@89¾, closing on Saturday afternoon 89¼@⅜. The course of Erie and the Western speculatives is indicated in the foregoing table. Galena gained about 3 ⅌ cent., and Rock Island 2¼, on the last prices of the previous week, and a good degree of firmness was manifested by other descriptions, nearly all the roads reporting a handsome gain in traffic for the first week in October. The English advices by the *Africa*, in regard to Illinois Central in the London market, caused a reaction in that stock on Saturday of 1@1¼ ⅌ cent., although both the traffic and land sales of the first week in this month are unusually favorable. Panama shares were steady, waiting the arrival of the mail from California and the Isthmus, about which the anxiety was just sufficient to render the movement in that stock and in Pacific Mail doubtful. An improvement in both would not now be out of the way, as in addition to the accounts by the *North Star* of the safety of the *John L. Stephens* and the restoration of quiet on the Isthmus, the Dividend days are drawing near—that of the Pacific in November and the Panama on 1st January. The State Stocks were generally dull, early in the week, but for some days past the demand and price for Missouris improved, and a liberal amount of Tennessees was taken on Saturday. The general market on Saturday afternoon closed steady. The Railway Bonds firmer for Eries, Illinois Centrals and Michigan Southerns. For Erie fifths 80 ⅌ cent. was bid at the close.

The new Public Loan of the United States is to be awarded on Monday next, Oct. 22, one week from to-day. The Secretary of the Treasury proposes to withdraw and fund in a ten years' five ⅌ cent. Stock $10,000,000 of Treasury Bills, by the 22d November next, the loan for this object to be awarded on the 22d October, either in a coupon or registered stock, at the option of the highest bidders. The following is the official notification which, for the convenience of bidders, we again publish:

"Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock noon, Monday, the 22d day of October next, for ten millions of dollars of Stock of the United States, to be issued under the act of Congress of the 22d of June last, authorizing a loan and providing for the redemption of Treasury notes, at which time the proposals will be opened and decided on. The Stock will be reimbursable in ten years from the first day of January next, and will bear interest at five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year.

No offer will be accepted below par, and none for any fraction of one thousand dollars. Nor will any offer be considered unless one per centum of the amount thereof is deposited with a depositary of the United States, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate of such deposit must accompany the proposals. In all cases the offers must be unconditional, without reference to other offers, and must state the rate of premium offered.

The proposals should be indorsed on the outside, "Proposals for Loan of 1860," and be addressed "To the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C."

The best bidders under the foregoing conditions, for the aggregate sum of $10,000,000, will be immediately informed by mail of the acceptance of their offers, and they must deposit the amount so accepted, with the premium thereon, with the Treasurer of the United States, or the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Charleston, New-Orleans, or St. Louis, on or before the 22d day of November next. Should successful bidders desire to deposit at other points, their wishes will be duly considered on being stated to this Department.

Certificates of inscribed stock will be issued in sums not less than $1,000 each, to the successful bidders, or their assigns, for the principal so deposited, carrying interest at the rate of five per centum from the date of such deposit. Such stock will be transferable on the books of the Treasury, agreeably to the regulations of the Department.

Should any of the successful bidders require certificates of stock with coupons of semi-annual interest payable thereon from the 1st of January next, such certificates will be issued with such coupons attached, in sums of $1,000 each; and such coupon stock, instead of being transferable on the books of the Treasury, may be assigned and transferred by the delivery of the certificates. The interest on the last named stock from the date of the first day of deposit to the 1st of January next, will be paid to the successful bidder, or his attorney, by the depositary with whom the principal was deposited.

The preliminary of one per centum, required upon all proposals under this notice, will be included in the deposits of principal and premium made by successful bidders, and will be immediately directed to be returned to the unsuccessful bidders.

HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury."

RAILWAY TRAFFIC FOR SEPTEMBER.

	Sept. 1860.	Sept. 1859.
New-York Central	$851,795	$743,598
New-York and Erie	600,121	462,707
Baltimore and Ohio	465,332	393,203
Pittsburg, F. Wayne & Chicago	246,768	233,212
New-York and Harlem	105,743	97,228
Hudson River	180,000	153,797
Michigan Southern	236,000	181,000
Michigan Central	251,423	181,000
Chicago and Rock Island	130,580	210,837
Galena and Chicago	221,617	114,788
Illinois Central	257,633	218,903
Burlington and Quincy	225,898	216,655
Milwaukee and Mississippi	168,000	181,061
Buffalo and Corning	67,6?8	104,000
Detroit and Milwaukee	85,707	51,516
Wabash Valley	106,100	62,385
Cleveland and Toledo	84,075	73,689
Macon and Western	31,959	73,000
New-York and New-Haven	92,051	37,553
Total on 19 lines	$1,407,441	90,551
		$3,723,876

Average increase 16¾ ⅌ cent.

The Stock Exchange Board on Saturday admitted to membership, by a large and complimentary vote, Mr. KENTON COX, with the house of Messrs. E. D. STANTON & Co.

COAL TRADE—WEEK AND SEASON.

	1859. Week.	1859. Total.	1860. Week.	1860. Total.	Total Inc.
P. & R. R. R.	38,554	1,731,388	40,299	1,562,693	2?3,355
Schuyl. Canal	39,674	1,031,669	35,138	1,046,620	54,951
L. Val. R. R.	14,231	463,414	14,257	611,024	147,610
Lehigh Canal	31,692	784,475	3,334	855,650	71,175
Scranton S'th	10,977	474,999	15,861	641,030	166,031
Do. North	3,598	151,609	5,121	180,795	29,236
Pa. Coal Co.	18,323	559,997	2,695	556,412	D. 3,585
Del. & H. Co.	—	433,952	—	343,754	D. 90,198
Wyoming So.	—	280,552	—	284,893	D. 5,659
Do. North	—	39,045	—	40,506	1,461
Shamokin	4,447	123,948	5,154	147,241	23,293
Trevorton	—	66,985	—	46,712	D. 20,273
Broad Top	2,526	95,885	4,142	146,916	49,927
Sh. Mt., R. T.	—	41,816	—	66,130	24,314
Lykens Valley	—	35,645	—	48,666	13,021
Total	164,512	5,953,227	177,301	6,651,865	—

The *Pittsburgh Chronicle* of Friday last says:

"The Common Council held a special meeting last night, for the purpose of taking action on the ordinance recently passed by the Select Council, ordering a levy of four and a quarter mills on the dollar, to meet the interest due on our subscription to the Chartiers Valley Railroad. There was a large attendance on the occasion, and much interest in the proceedings was manifested. The ordinance, as adopted by the Select Council, was read, and Mr. CHADWICK moved to concur, and the ordinance, as adopted by the Select Council, passed finally by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Bailey, Barnes, Barnhill, Beutmann, Chadwick, Dain, Dignam, Fryer, H. Hays, Lang, Lupton, Bees, Robb, Ross, Taylor, Wills—16; nays—Messrs. Lindley, Floyd, Hill, Petrie, Robbins, Rowbottom and President McCandless—7. So the tax has been levied at last, just as all thinking men predicted it would be, and a very troublesome question has been disposed of."

A final dividend of 7 72-100 ⅌ cent. to the creditors of the Empire City Bank will be paid by the United States Trust Company on and after the 18th inst.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Oct. 6.	LOANS. Sept. 29.	SPECIE. Oct. 6.	SPECIE. Sept. 29.
Citizens' Bank	$5,683,057	$5,709,414	$2,786,538	$3,049,850
Canal Bank	2,940,538	3,041,585	1,264,119	1,163,125
Louisiana	3,198,953	2,937,705	1,360,347	1,199,569
Louis'a State	5,073,679	5,132,183	2,104,825	1,897,213
Mec. & Trad.	1,402,795	1,340,385	324,923	249,776
Bk. of N. O.	1,653,108	1,637,451	188,419	471,411
Southern Bk.	680,916	556,791	340,518	455,146
Union Bank	1,428,453	1,381,266	346,711	416,784
Merchants'	544,275	554,844	127,160	182,212
Crescent City	948,173	961,993	142,833	144,911
Bk. of Amer.	988,541	1,028,813	408,779	470,817
Total	24,570,488	24,285,360	$9,765,177	$9,691,882
	Increase	$285,128	Decrease	$73,289

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Oct. 6.	CIRCULATION. Sept. 29.	DEPOSITS. Oct. 6.	DEPOSITS. Sept. 29.
Citizens' Bank	$3,177,585	$3,269,901	$3,590,766	$3,836,215
Canal Bank	840,225	840,515	914,022	1,048,245
Louisiana	684,?89	690,159	2,387,545	2,126,658
Louis'na State	1,675,?35	1,657,26	3,933,006	3,866,788
Mec. & Traders	2?8,555	260,000	646,291	583,273
Bank of N. O.	513,700	492,735	767,550	649,007
Southern Bk.	221,235	217,675	221,594	211,027
Union Bank	386,650	401,155	925,868	959,712
Merchants' Bk.	413,460	410,620	291,326	319,251
Crescent City	266,735	268,495	223,539	272,702
Bk. of America	217,990	214,625	880,516	1,006,439
Totals	$8,683,759	$8,752,254	14,861,693	14,859,320
	Decrease	$68,495	Increase	$204,288

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. Oct. 6.	EXCHANGE. Sept. 29.	DUE DIST. BANKS. Oct. 6.	DUE DIST. BANKS. Sept. 29.
Citizens Bank	$772,587	$774,063	$193,890	$263,257
Canal Bank	26,848	......	86,551	173,168
Louisiana	142,531	135,635	129,162	121,619
Louisiana St.	278,170	212,024	87,602	64,464
Mec. & Traders	136,385	152,113	32,624	22,317
Bank of N. O.	172,570	120,240	74,328	46,589
Southern Bank	190,843	157,00?	......	......
Union Bank	200,875	201,982	135,796	13?,998
Merchants' Bk.	63,526	67,612	51,098	44,882
Crescent City	152,567	174,98?	15,666	11,130
Bk. of America	......	20,657	3,452	1,185
Total	$2,136,911	$2,016,320	$810,489	$881,639
	Increase	$120,591	Decrease	$70,170

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 13, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 51 bbls. Ashes, 31,210 bbls. Flour, 460 bbls. Corn Meal, 110,092 bushels Wheat, 42,826 bushels Corn, 13,3?7 bushels Barley, 4,185 bushels Oats, 114 pkgs. Provisions and 578 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in limited request, at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 905 bbls., including 548 bbls. Pots and 357 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Light receipts and sales of Quercitron have been reported in Philadelphia, this week. No. 1 is worth $27@$27 50 ⅌ ton.

BEESWAX—Sales 4,500 lbs. American Yellow, at 33c.@35c. ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—Has been less sought after to-day, yet prices have not varied materially.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand at full prices, sales having been reported, since our last, of 3,500 bales, part *in transitu*. We quote Middling Upland at 11c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite briskly sought after to-day, mainly by shippers, at decidedly firmer prices—the market closing in favor of sellers. Sales, to-day, 37,500 bbls., including superfine State at $5 40@$5 55, mainly at $5 45@$5 50; inferior to choice extra State at $5 60@$5 75, chiefly at $5 65@$5 70; superfine Western at $5 40@$5 55; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 65@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 75@$6 40; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 70@$5 80; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 85@$6 ⅌ bbl., indicating an advance of 5c.@15c. ⅌ bbl. on yesterday's prices of all shipping brands.

Superfine State	$5 40	@	$5 55
Extra State	5 60	@	5 75
Superfine Western	5 40	@	5 55
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 65	@	6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 75	@	6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 70	@	5 80
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	5 85	@	6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 05	@	7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 75	@	5 85
Extra Genesee	6 00	@	7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@	7 25

Southern Flour is more inquired for at buoyant prices. The reported sales comprise 3,800 bbls., in lots, at $5 90@$6 20 for very poor to good superior Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 25@$7 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian is in request, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 65@$7 50 ⅌ bbl; 1,600 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is selling freely, at $3 50@$4 35 for fine and superfine ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $3 50 for Jersey; $3 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 90@$3 95 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very active demand, chiefly for export, and prices are decidedly higher, closing buoyantly. Sales 255,000 bushels, part to arrive, including white Canada, on private terms; white Western, ordinary to prime, at $1 44@$1 55; amber Western, strictly prime, at $1 41; red Western at $1 36@$1 40, mainly at $1 40; amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 33@$1 34; Milwaukee Club at $1 30@$1 33; Racine Spring, at $1 29@$1 30; Chicago Spring, at $1 23@$1 28; white Kentucky at $1 55@$1 60; red North Carolina at $1 35 ⅌ bushel. Corn is in good request at rising prices. Sales 79,000 bushels, at 71c.@72c., chiefly within the range, for mixed Western, afloat and in store; 74c. for yellow Southern; 76c. for Yellow Western and Northern, ⅌ bushel. Rye is in demand, at 79c.@81c. ⅌ bushel; sales 1,600 bushels. Barley is inquired for and is steady. Sales 15,800 bushels, including Canada West at 83c.@86c.; Canada East at 80c.@81c.; and State, 78c.@80c. ⅌ bushel. Oats continue in request, including Canada, 38c.@39c.; Western at 37½c.@38½c.; and State 38½c.@39c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Sales 800 bales North River at 70c.@75c. for shipment and 80c.@90c. for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Less activity has been discernible in this line, during the week. Prices have been supported. Week's receipts, 31,404 Hides; week's sales, 32,830 Hides and 100 bales do., including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER, 14,400 Buenos Ayres, 20@21 lbs., 24½c.@25c., 6 months, usual selection; 660 Buenos Ayres, for Canada, 21 lbs., 24c., in bond, 6 months, usual selection; 4,500 Buenos Ayres Kips, for Boston, 10@12 lbs., 24c.@24½c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,500 Orinoco, 20 lbs., 23½c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,466 Porto Cabello, 23 lbs., 21½c., 6 months, rejecting water damaged; 310 Caraccas, for Philadelphia, 25 lbs., on private terms; 1,650 Maracaibo, 22 lbs., 21c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 700 Aspinwall, 19 lbs., 21c., 6 months, rejecting water damaged; 1,000 Rio Hache, 18 lbs., on private terms; 500 D. S. Sandwich Island, to arrive, 31 lbs., on private terms; 400 West Indies, dry salted, 26 lbs., on private terms; 100 bales California Buffalo, to arrive, 20 lbs., 11½c., 6 months, rejecting water damaged; 300 Western, 22 lbs., 18c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 910 Western Slaughter, 65 lbs., 8½c.@9c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,750 City Slaughter, 65@70 lbs., 8½c.@9c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 750 Country Slaughter, 68 lbs., 8½c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' hands: 157,300 dry Hides; 7,800 wet salted do.; 300 Horse Hides, and 50 bales East India Hides.

HOPS—Find ready buyers, including New at 28c.@32c., and last year's crop at 15c.@20c. ⅌ lb.

IRON—Business has been quite tame here to-day. In Philadelphia during the week sales have been made of only 800 tons Anthracite Pig, at $22 50 for No. 1 and $21 25 for No. 2, on time.

LEATHER—Sales of Sole have been fair this week; receipts, equal to about 58,700 sides; prices firm. Upper in the rough in better inquiry Eastward; stock of prime there considerably reduced. Finished Upper quiet. The Boot and Shoe market presents no alteration.

OILS—Have been generally inactive to day, at previous quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been heavy, and sales have been confined to 350 bbls., in lots, including new Mess at $18 75@18 80; new Prime, at $14 40@$14 50, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon continue unaltered. Lard is inactive; sales 170 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13½c. ⅌ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand at uniform prices. The day's transactions add up 265 bbls., at $4 75@$9 25 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$18 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams, $11@$16 ⅌ bbl. Butter is inquired for at 15c.@20c. for new State, and 11c.@15c. for Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese continues in request at 9c.@11c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales 125 tcs., in lots, at $4 50@$4 87½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover is in good request here, at 9c.@10c. ⅌ lb., and in Philadelphia at $5 75@$5 ⅌ bushel. The sales in the latter place during the week amounted to 1,200 bushels from first, and 20 tons from second hands. Rough Flax is inquired for, at $1 60@$1 65 ⅌ bushel. Timothy is quiet, yet steady. Calcutta Linseed attracts less attention, part at $1 63 ⅌ bushel.

SKINS—Deer are in demand, while Goat are inactive. Prices exhibit no important changes.

TALLOW—Sales 18,000 lbs. prime, at 10c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—The demand has been fair, and 1,500 hhds. have been sold since our last, including Cuba, at 6½c.@7⅝c., and Porto Rico at 7⅛@8c. ⅌ lb. Refined sugars are doing better. The STUARTS have advanced their prices, and now quote: best quality loaf, 10½c.; best quality crushed, 10c.; circle A crushed, 9⅞c.; granulated, 10c.; ground, 9½c.; circle A fined white, 9⅝c.; refined yellow, 9c.

WHISKY—Sales 550 bbls., at 21c.@24½c. and 21½c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been more active, to-day. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and ship's bags, 10½d.@11½d. ⅌ bushel; Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ⅌ lb., Resin 3s. 3d. ⅌ 310 lbs. For Glasgow, Flour 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 11½d.@12d. ⅌ bushel. For London, Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13½d. ⅌ bushel; Hops, ⅜d.@½d. ⅌ lb.

The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 629 tons, to Bristol, Eng., 31,000 bushels Wheat at 11d. in shipper's bags, and Oil Cake 35s.; a Hamb. bark, 474 tons, to Glasgow, full cargo Flour, 3s. 6d.; a brig to London, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 13d.; a Br. brig to Cork and a market, 14,000 bushels, 14d., both in bulk; a brig, 212 tons, to Cadiz, Light Fire Staves, $38; a schr., 199 tons, same voyage, 50 hhds. Rum 4c., Light Pipe Staves $38, and back from Sicily to New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, on private terms; a brig, 249 tons, and a bark from St. Marys, Geo., to Buenos Ayres, the brig at $25, and the bark about the same price; a schr., 180 tons to Bathurst and Goree, Africa, and back to New-York, $2,100; a brig, 257 tons, from Boston to Jamaica, Ice, $800; a schooner, 176 tons, from an Eastern port to West Indies and back to New-York, $1,700; a brig, 200 tons, from an Eastern port to West Indies, lumber $8 50; a schooner from Bangor to Jamaica and back to New-York, $1 ⅌ bbl.; a brig, 200 tons, to a French Windward Island, $1,000 and port charges; a bark, 267 tons hence to Cienfuegos, $2,000; one, 350 tons, from Boston to south side Cuba, $1,900.

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CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, LUMBREQUINS
And WINDOW SHADES,
AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITON.
Or will cut and retail at a small advance from cost their splendid assortment of
BROCATELS, SATINS, TAPESTRIES,
PLUSHES, DAMASKS, CHINTZES,
And GOLD and PAINTED WINDOW SHADES.
They have now ready for exhibition in their
PAPER-HANGING DEPARTMENT,
in addition to their large stock of Plain and Decorative Papers,
SEVERAL CASES OF CHOICE NOVELTIES,
just received from their house in Paris.
The special attention of families intending to ornament their
DRAWING-ROOMS, BOUDOIRS,
LIBRARIES, DINING ROOMS,
HALLS AND CHAMBERS,
is called to these beautiful goods, which they intend offering at
MODERATE PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, OCT. 15,
A VERY LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK
OF
NEW FALL GOODS,
AT LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES,
viz.:
SILK ROBES, VELVET ROBES,
SILKS BY THE YARD, DRESS GOODS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
MOURNING GOODS,
SHAWLS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, VESTINGS,
&c., &c.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
FULL STOCK NOW OPEN
OF
SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS TOWELINGS,
DAMASKS, NAPKINS, QUILTS
BLANKETS, &c., &c.
Also—A splendid assortment of PLAIN and RIBBED BEAVER CLOTH, BLACK, BROWN and GRAY PLUSHES—FOR LADIES' CLOAKS.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 BROADWAY.

CLOSING-OUT SALE OF FALL IMPORTATIONS
OF CURTAIN GOODS, AT REDUCED PRICES.
FERGUSON BROTHERS, NO 351 BROADWAY,
Are now offering at retail their stock of Brocatels, Satin De Laines,
DAMASKS, CORNICES,
LACE CURTAINS, NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
REPS, WINDOW SHADES, WINDOW HOLLANDS,
&c., at a large reduction in prices.
FERGUSON BROTHERS,
No. 351 Broadway.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS
In great variety,
AT STILL LOWER PRICES,
WILL BE OFFERED AT RETAIL,
On MONDAY, Oct. 15.
STRANG ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY.

AT NOS. 108 AND 110 SIXTH-AV.
FROM AUCTION,
FRENCH MERINOS, 6s., worth 10s.
VARIOUS OTHER DRESS GOODS, CHEAP.
Also, BLANKETS, QUILTS, &c.,
And all other Fall and Winter Goods,
FAR BELOW THE COST OF PRODUCTION.
C. G. HOOK.

LACE CURTAINS! LACE CURTAINS!
A Job Lot just received,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
Will be opened this morning,
By BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 BROADWAY.

AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE,
BARGAINS IN AUCTION GOODS.
Best Kid Gloves, all colors, 30c.
3,500 pairs Ladies' and Misses' Silk Gloves, 12c.
2,100 pairs Ladies' Lined Merino Gauntlets, 15c.
700 pairs lined Silk Gauntlet Gloves, 31c.
1,340 pairs Ladies' Lined Silk Gloves, 20c.
800 pairs best quality colored Kid Gauntlets, 56c.
At KINZEY'S,
No. 223 8th-av.
1,560 pairs children's heavy English Hose, 5c.
1,000 pairs gent's ribbed Cotton Half-hose, 6c.
2,100 pairs gent's Woolen Half-hose, 12c.
Job lot of Cotton and Woolen Hose, from auction.
500 pairs Alexander's Silk Gloves, plush lined, ladies and gent's, 50c.
At KINZEY'S
No. 223 8th-av. BARGAINS,
BARGAINS,
In Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons.
Rich colored Bonnet Ribbons, 9c.; black Ribbons, 6c.
Rich colored Bonnet Ribbons, 12c.; white Ribbons, 6c.
Rich colored Bonnet Ribbons, 18c.; black Ribbons, 8c.
Rich colored Bonnet Ribbons, 18c.; white Ribbons, 10c.
3,000 yards wide rich Ribbons, 13c., 20c.
2,800 yards wide rich Ribbons, 25c., 31c.
500 pieces rich Trimming Ribbons, 5c., 6c.
At KINZEY'S,
No. 223 8th-av.
Straw Bonnets, all styles.
Rich French Flowers, splendid assortment.
Feathers, Feathers, Feathers, Feathers all styles.
Ruches, Ruches, Ruches, Ruches.
2,500 Silk and Bugle Nets, 12c., 18c., 25c.
3,300 Chenille Nets, 30 different styles.
750 Head-dresses, new patterns and styles.
At KINZEY'S,
No. 223 8th-av.
2,800 Muslin Collars, from auction, 12c. to 50c.
At KINZEY'S, a fine worked Collar for 50c.
At KINZEY'S, a very fine Collar for 75c.
At KINZEY'S, a needlework Set for 50c.
At KINZEY'S, a needlework Set for 75c.
At KINZEY'S, fine Collars and Sets, cheap.
1,800 linen double hemstitch worked Handkerchiefs, 56c.
350 fine pine apple Handkerchiefs, 3c.
1,800 gent's white linen Handkerchiefs, 10c. to 25c.
At KINZEY'S, silk lace Veils, 25c.
At KINZEY'S, Shetland wool Veils, 25c.
At KINZEY'S, French lace veils, 75c.
3,000 real pusher lace Barbes, worth 75c., at 25c.
800 pairs rich Bonnet Strings, all colors, 1¼ yards long, 50c.
At KINZEY'S, 1,500 pieces colored silk Velvets, 25c.
At KINZEY'S, 980 pieces black silk Velvets, 25c.
At KINZEY'S, 315 pieces fancy silk Velvets, 25c.
At KINZEY'S, dimity Bands, 6c.
At KINZEY'S, worked Bands, 6c.
At KINZEY'S, worked Bands, 12c., 18c.
At KINZEY'S, Bands of all kinds.
680 yards Bayader Muslin, for sleeves, 18c.
750 yards Nainsook Muslin from auction, 6c.
1,500 wide rich Chenille Scarfs, 18c.
Fancy Goods of every style and description.
Auction lots of goods opening every day.
Goods at wholesale less than jobbers' prices.
Wanted, five first-class salesmen.
WM. KINZEY,
No. 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
MARSHALL M. HUEY.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, OCT. 15,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
THE SICILIAN ARABIAN, BURNOUS,
SHAWLETTE, &c., &c.
Our Styles are equal, and Prices 25 PER CENT. lower than any house in the City.
We would also call particular attention to our
$1 BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS,
AN ARTICLE UNSURPASSED.
MARSHALL M. HUEY,
No. 43 CATHARINE-ST.

PATON & CO.'S
SPECIALTY.
We shall offer to our Retail Trade, The present week,
LACE CURTAINS,
The largest and cheapest stock Ever imported.
No. 341 BROADWAY.

BLACK LACE VEILS.
IN
THREAD AND FRENCH, at very low prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
(late Peter Roberts,) No. 429 Broadway, N. Y.

DAMAGED BLANKETS, FLANNELS, Frock cloths, cassimeres, plaids, poplins, Cashmeres, prints, de laines, linens, table-cloths, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
LINEN SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS, &c., &c.,
AT LOW PRICES!
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS
AND
MANTLES!
FALL STYLES NOW READY,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SILKS! DRESS GOODS! SHAWLS!
From the late great auction sales,
WILL BE OFFERED AT RETAIL
On MONDAY, Oct. 15, viz.:
200 RICH SILK AND VELVET ROBES—LATEST STYLES,
At half their actual value.
500 pieces FANCY DRESS SILKS—LATEST STYLES,
From 62½c. to $1 25 per yard, worth from 90c. to $1 75.
POPLINS, OTTOMAN VELOURS,
MERINOES, &c.
GREATLY UNDER COST OF IMPORTATION.
800 NEW FALL SHAWLS,
VERY DESIRABLE STYLES,
At less than cost of importation.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No 355 BROADWAY.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
At BEEKMAN AND COMPANY'S,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
Will be found a good assortment of
HANDSOME CLOAKS FOR PRESENT WEAR.
Also, VELVET CLOAKS and SILK ZOUAVE JACKETS.

R. H. MACY
Is now opening his Fall importations of Ladies' Fine French KID GLOVES, all sizes, all colors, best quality, 63 cents a pair.
Full stock of fine Laces and Embroideries.
Full stock of elegant Ribbons and fine French Flowers.
FULL STOCK OF FALL HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
FULL STOCK OF WHITE GOODS, FLANNEL, &c.
Full stock of Linen and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.
FULL STOCK OF LADIES' UNDER CLOTHING.
FULL STOCK OF YANKEE NOTIONS.
Ladies are always certain to find with us a full assortment of the above goods at the lowest prices.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

LADIES BALMORAL BOOTS.
These excellent, durable, neat, elegant, healthy Fall and Winter articles can now be obtained at CANTRELL'S.
BOOTS AND SHOES FOR CHILDREN.—CANTRELL has a full supply of "feet-covering" for the young, from the misses' "dancing slippers" to the "patent leather" of Young America.
FRENCH CALF-SKIN BOOTS.—Gentlemen experience no difficulty in making their selections of promenade and dress boots at CANTRELL'S. His assortment is very large, embracing an immense variety.
PRICES.—CANTRELL sells cheaper and better boots, shoes, gaiters and slippers than any other dealer in town.
LOCALITY.—CANTRELL'S is at No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., convenient of access to the residents of the "West End," and the sojourners at all the fashionable hotels.

ARAB CLOAKS	FIVE DOLLARS.
ARAB CLOAKS	$5 50
ARAB CLOAKS	6 00
ARAB CLOAKS	6 50
ARAB CLOAKS	7 00

We invite special attention to our present superb stock of Cloaks, embracing every novelty introduced this season.
Ladies, please call and examine our garments before purchasing.
W. K. PEYTON,
Cloak manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

BRUSSELS LACES.
A
Magnificent Assortment Just Received by
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.
Application Laces, Real Shawls,
Point de Aquille Laces, Real Veils,
Point de Venice Laces, Real Capes,
Chantilly Flounces, Real Coiffures,
of the best makes and selected exclusively for the best Retail Trade.
N. B.—A new lot of DOUBLE CAMBRIC SETS from $1 25 to $3, of the most approved shapes.

CURTAINS AND COVERINGS.
In every variety of
NEW MATERIAL,
AT
PATON & CO.'S,
No. 341 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.
DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.
Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is located.
To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus ☞
CONGRESS
C. & W.
WATER.
Any not having these words and letters on the Corks are Counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.
Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Dêpôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.
CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.
Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE
MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE
MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE
RESTORES GRAY HAIR
RESTORES GRAY HAIR
TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR
TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR
WITHOUT DYEING.
WITHOUT DYEING.
Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.
For sale everywhere, and by
PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No 15 Beekman-st.

NOTICE.—GAS CONSUMERS SHOULD AT ONCE order their Wet Meters filled with GENGEMBRE'S PATENT NON-FREEZING GAS-METER FLUID before the cold weather sets in. Meters filled to order in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and Jersey City; costs less than alcohol, and warranted not to freeze or evaporate. Gas-fitters supplied by the gallon. Sole proprietor's office No. 582 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he is selling Mantels, &c., cheaper than ever. Call and see for yourself. A. KLABER, No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MADAME BERHARD, CHIROPODIST, established in this City since 1841, respectfully informs all persons suffering from corns, bunions, inverted nails, &c., that they can be successfully treated by calling or leaving order at No. 815 Broadway, and No. 167 Bowery.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a very superior quality, constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

TO LIBRARIES, &c.—FOR SALE—A COMPLETE file of the DAILY TIMES, from commencement to date, well bound and perfect in every particular. Address C. B. H., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, OCT. 12, A FULL-BRED ENGLISH black and tan terrier, medium size, with long tail and ears, and a few white hairs on his breast; his ears have been pierced at the points, and he had on a red leather collar; any one returning him to No. 78 East 14th-st. will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—ON SUNDAY MORNING, IN THE FIFTH-AV., a cambric HANDKERCHIEF, with the initials H. R. R. worked in one corner. The finder will be rewarded for returning it to A. R. RODGERS, No. 49 William-st.

LOST.—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, OPPOSITE the Broadway Bank, two rolls of bills containing $197; by returning the above to HENRY SHARP, No. 216 Sixth-av., the finder will be liberally rewarded.

FOUND—AT THE PRINCE OF WALES BALL, A valuable POCKET-HANDKERCHIEF. Apply to Mr. JONATHAN EDWARDS, No. 20 Exchange-place.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.—OSBORN'S Pure Juice Port Wine, Symington's do. bottled in Oporto, Guinness' Dublin Porter, Allsopp's and Bass' India Pale Ales, Osborn's Old Cognac, Pale Hennessy Brandy, vintage 1810 and 1830. Also, superior old Bourbon. For sale by G. E. MENDUM, Broadway, cor. Cedar.

GUINESS'S PORTER—SUPERIOR QUALITY, imported and sold by C. E. HABICHT, Agent of A. Guiness, Son & Co., No. 137 Pearl-st.

EXPRESSES.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS
DAILY
Forward Valuables and Merchandise to and from, and collects Drafts, Bills, &c., in all parts of the
EAST, WEST, and SOUTH.
Will receive goods or orders to "call," at
NO. 74 BROADWAY.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS (Union) hold their regular meeting on MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 7½ P. M., in the Mariners' Church, Catherine-st., corner of Madison. Come and pray with us, and tell how to labor for eternity.

MILLINERY.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND Winter Millinery at wholesale and retail, at lowest cash prices, at Mrs. W. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies to one address for Ten Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of Twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—King Lear.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Aileen Aroon.

WINTER GARDEN—Guy Mannering.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Playing with Fire.

BOWERY THEATRE—New-York as it Is—False and True, or The Liberty Boys of '76.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Joseph and his Brethren.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall on the 6th inst., arrived at this port early yesterday morning. Her advices are interesting. The steamer *John L. Stephens*, which had not arrived at Panama when the previous packet left, had put into Acapulco in distress,—having, as we apprehended, met with an accident to her machinery, which disabled her. The treasure was transferred to the succeeding mail steamer, and reaches New-York by the *North Star*, which thus brings two lists—one of $870,157, and the other of $992,484.

The rebellion of the blacks at Panama appears to have been quelled, and no further trouble was anticipated. Forces had been landed from the American and British vessels of war in the harbor of Panama, who held joint possession; but it was expected that they would soon be withdrawn, since tranquillity had been restored.

From Costa Rica the news is important. The revolution attempted by Ex-President Mora had signally failed. The Government forces under Gen. Blanco had attacked Mora's position, near Punta Arenas, and carried it by overpowering numbers, though a brave defence was made. Mora and his Generals, Arancibia and Cañas, escaped at the time, but they were subsequently surprised at their head-quarters at Punta Arenas, taken prisoners and mercilessly shot.

By telegraph across the Isthmus from Panama we have late intelligence from the South Pacific. The English steamer arrived with advices from Valparaiso, Callao and Guyaquil on the day the *North Star* left Aspinwall. There is nothing of interest from Chili. The condition of the American dispute with Peru remains unchanged. There is no probability of the claims of our Government being allowed. From Ecuador we learn that Gen. Flores entered Guayaquil on the 24th of September, with but little resistance—Franco having previously left for Peru.

The news of Walker's fate had not reached Leon, the capital of Nicaragua, on the 27th of September, the date of our correspondent's letter. All excitement relative to his expedition had passed away. President Martinez had again resumed his duties, and would probably retain his chair until after the meeting of the Nicaraguan Congress in January next, when he will most likely come to the United States for medical advice on account of his bad health. It was believed that the Senate of Nicaragua would ratify the Lamar-Zeludon Treaty without much opposition.

Our correspondence from the City of Mexico reaches to the 28th of September, and gives full details of intelligence which has previously reached us by telegraph from New-Orleans, together with much that is new and interesting. It seems that the commander of the Liberal forces in the vicinity of the Capital—Ortega—instead of attacking Miramon directly, has resolved to make a movement against Guadalajara, occupied by Castillo with only four or five thousand men. To move his army, consisting of about 15,000 men, required more money than the Liberal coffers could afford, and hence the seizure of the *conducta* by Degollado, before spoken of. In a manifesto explaining his motives for the seizure, Degollado alleges that he has been influenced solely by a desire to bring to an immediate end the struggle which has so long been agitating the country. It is proposed to overcome all opposition at Guadalajara by an overwhelming force, and then, all opposition outside being put at rest, to prosecute the attempt upon the capital with vigor. The foreign Ministers were very busy with offers of mediation, which were invariably rejected by the Juarez Government. Miramon, on the contrary, who is represented to be in an extremely straitened condition, was willing to accept of almost any proposition. Business meanwhile, of course, is suffering severely, commerce being almost at a stand-still.

The Prince of Wales on Saturday visited Gen. Scott at his residence, spent several hours at Brady's photographic gallery, where he and all of his suite sat for their portraits, examined the curiosities at Barnum's Museum, and spent a portion of the afternoon at Ball, Black & Co.'s jewelry-store on Broadway, where he made several purchases of value. The Firemen's Torchlight Procession in the evening was quite a success, barring the delay in starting. About one hundred and fifteen companies, with six thousand men, turned out, occupying over an hour in passing a given point. The Prince and suite viewed the procession as it passed the Fifth-avenue Hotel, from 9 to 11 P. M., and expressed great gratification. The crowd in the streets and in the vicinity of the hotel was immense. His Highness, with most of the members of his suite, yesterday morning attended Trinity Church, where, after the regular services of the Episcopal Church, a sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Vinton, at the conclusion of which a prayer, by permission of the Provisional Bishop, was offered for Queen Victoria, the Prince of Wales, the Prince Consort, and the rest of the Royal Family of England. Four bishops and thirty-five clergymen were present in their robes, and several of them took part in the services, nearly the whole of the Liturgy, excepting the Litany, being either chanted by the choir, or intoned by the officiating minister. The Church, to which admission was only had by tickets, was crowded with a highly select congregation. Two prayer books, bound and embellished in a most gorgeous style, were presented to the Prince by the ministers and corporation of the Church. To-day, at 9 A. M., the Royal party starts for West Point on the *Harriet Lane*.

A terrible gale is reported as having occurred in the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the 6th and 7th inst. At Shediac such was the force of the wind that a wharf was destroyed and several buildings were blown down. Small craft were driven high and dry up into the fields. Two schooners, which left port a short time before the gale set in, are supposed to have been lost with all on board.

The proceedings in the Artisans' Bank case were again postponed, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice Leonard, upon the consent of all the parties who had commenced suits, until Wednesday next. But one of the creditors, who had not commenced proceedings, opposed the further delay.

With favorable private accounts by the *Africa*, a very brisk inquiry prevailed for the principal kinds of Breadstuffs. Flour and Wheat advanced slightly. Provisions attracted less attention. Hay, Hops and Whisky were in fair request. Fish, Oils, Naval Stores, Rice, Metals, Hemp, Hides and Spices were quiet. Sole Leather, Lime, Clover Seed, Candles and Beeswax were in demand. Groceries were less active. Cotton was in fair demand. The freight engagements were more extensive. There were 625 vessels of all classes in port.

Interesting from Mexico.—It seems that the Liberal forces in Mexico have resorted to an imitation of some of the worst practices of their opponents. Finding themselves in a very desperate condition, with a large force, and destitute of money for its support or advance, they have seized over a million of dollars belonging to foreign merchants, which was on its way from the capital to Vera Cruz, for shipment. Gen. Degollado, by whom this robbery—for it is nothing else—was perpetrated, has issued a manifesto explaining the necessity which existed for it, and treating the affair as only a temporary loan. He will not, however, easily satisfy those to whom the money belonged, nor foreign nations, of the justice or propriety of his course.

Undoubtedly the position in which he found himself was one of great difficulty. He had a large force, sufficient to attack and capture one of the strongest holds of the enemy, and lacked only the means of marching. Probably under the same circumstances any other party contending for power would have done the same thing. If Juarez, moreover, should succeed in establishing himself, there is reason to believe that the money would be restored. But these considerations can only modify the censure that will be passed everywhere upon the act. The forced loans of Miramon have done more, perhaps, than anything else to enlist the sympathy of foreign Powers against him. It is greatly to be regretted that the Liberal cause should now subject itself to the same reproach.

The Latest Spanish-American Tragedy—Death of President Mora.

The business of fillibustering encounters dreary discouragements in Central America. Scarcely a month has passed since Walker gallantly met his fate—it must be confessed that nothing in his life so well became him as his leaving of it—and we now have word of a similar shooting in Costa Rica, where Ex-President Mora, with two prominent associates in the cause of revolution, have sacrificed their lives. It was but the other day that Mora was autocrat of that thrifty little State, with apparently so secure a tenure of his place as to insure him at least a life-interest. Enterprising, intelligent, liberal, he gave new impulses to the national industry, and new directions to the national capital; encouraged agriculture and other peaceful ways to wealth, and eschewed warfare, save in defence against the menacing Walker; and by these and similar strokes of policy, rarely practiced in Spanish-American countries, he placed Costa Rica first of all for prosperity and the social results of national opulence.

The popularity thus acquired was sufficiently general to secure all classes of men save two, who are inherently and incurably averse to popular progress. The army and the clergy looked with an unfriendly eye at the successive steps of the Dictator towards developing popular education and discarding a standing army. The army was taught to believe that a pursuance of this policy must presently extinguish its profitable and indolent profession; the clergy disliked the amount of toleration, imperfect as it was, promulgated by the President, and finally made a bold issue with the Government on a demand for certain educational aids, to which the State Treasury deemed itself entitled at the hands of the hierarchy. A conspiracy was arranged among the malcontents. Mora awoke one fine morning, and found himself stripped of power, and, to save his life, necessarily a fugitive; and with his immediate friends he fled the country. It is the old story over again. People have in all ages stoned their prophets, only in Spanish American countries they indulge in the amusement a little more freely than elsewhere, and carry it to rather more cruel lengths than in other portions of Christendom, where internal politics have generally ceased to be discussed sword in hand.

Señor Mora employed his exile in travel and in preparation for that triumphant recall to his country, which, in the ceaseless revolutions of those volcanic regions, he had every right to anticipate. There is no doubt that the great mass of his nation were zealous for his return. How he returned has been very recently and quite graphically described by correspondents of this paper. Dropping down from Salvador in the coast steamer, he landed a few friends and many arms and munitions at Punta Arenas, where the scanty population received him with high favor, and presently spread his proclamations through the country. What the result might have been had time been allowed for a popular rally, there is no means of judging. The Conservative Government, acting with amazing promptitude, swept down upon the revolutionary chief, destroyed his nascent army, and having captured him and his immediate aids, Canas, the old antagonist of Walker, being of the number, put them to death on the spot. The doom was as swift as it was sanguinary. Indeed, the whole business wears the peculiar character which political tragedy always assumes in countries whether Spanish or merely half Spanish. It is a bloody transition from progress to reaction—from free thought to superstition; and but for the eminent probability suggested by all experience of a counter-revolution occurring at any moment, we might at this late day prepare ourselves to witness the extraordinary spectacle of a people in the bright dawn of civilization voluntarily returning to darkness. But what we shall certainly see is the whole of the American empire once owned by Spain advancing, as the sea with successive tides gains upon the shore—by slow approaches and frequent retreats, and the improvement only appreciable through long stretches of time. Where the military spirit predominates, and the priesthood of a single sect regulates the faith of the people, a grand and continuous forward movement of the masses is evidently impossible.

What happens in Costa Rica, as in any other out of the way Republic on the maps, has, after all, very remote bearing upon the welfare of the people of the United States. We have among us somewhere the right to build a road across the territory, and there is an expedition extant, ascertaining the practicability of such an enterprise. But the fact makes us no party to Costa Rican politics. It does, however, in connection with the revolutionary events referred to, oblige us to recur, with dissatisfaction, to the state of our foreign policy, if, indeed, we can be said to have any policy, in our dealings with other American States; for it is obvious that the march of events must shortly compel this Government to abandon its *laissez faire* attitude in regard to these secondary Powers, or else see them once more restored to a European protectorate, substantially equivalent to the old colonial system. In Costa Rica, as in Mexico, European influences already predominate; and, as in Mexico, lend themselves to the cause of reaction. From some external quarter must come the strength which shall render self-government possible in all these communities.

If the inactive system persisted in by the present Administration be perpetuated by the next, there is no reason to doubt the establishment of an European empire on our frontiers, which shall arrest our territorial expansion, bar several available and desirable paths to the Pacific ocean, and so contribute to that separation of the Pacific from the Atlantic States of the Union, which other causes are already promoting. We are only permitted to discuss the question from this selfish point of view. In these hard-fisted days it will not do to talk of the magnanimity of a great and healthy Power, raising up a weaker and steadying its ricketty steps, giving a people peace that it may attain prosperity, even though that prosperity would add incalculably to our own national wealth. We must confine our argument to business-like matters; and on this ground let it be hoped that with the extinction of President Buchanan next March, a healthier, wiser, and more practical scheme of foreign politics may be inaugurated with his successor. And one element of such amended scheme should be the exercise of power to compel these pestilent little neighbors to the observance of peace, and the practice of humanity.

Garibaldi and the Papacy.

The capture of Ancona by the Sardinians, and the surrender of Gen. de Lamoricière, with his whole force, to the army of Victor Emanuel, could not have come at a more opportune moment for the welfare of Italy and the peace of the world. Annihilating at one blow the whole military power of the Papal Government, this triumph makes Victor Emanuel the deliverer of Central Italy, puts Sardinia on a footing of moral equality with Garibaldi in the actual crisis of Italian affairs, and will give all rational patriots in Sicily and Naples breathing-time to choose between the policy which has thus once more ripened to victory under the leadership of the King, and that which the beaten Revolutionists of 1848 are doing their best to fasten upon Garibaldi, and through him upon Southern Italy.

The Sardinian forces, in conjunction with the French army of occupation, are now masters of the whole extent of the Papal States. Between the outposts of Cialdini and those of Garibaldi lies the Ex-King of Naples, at Gaeta, surrounded with an army strong enough still, in its formidable intrenchments, to make the complete conquest of the Sicilian mainland a work of time and trouble. Were Naples and Sicily to offer their joint crown at once to Victor Emanuel, and were Victor Emanuel to accept that offer, the last of the Bourbons would hardly persist in standing upon his fallen dignity, at the risk of the double collision then to be expected. To suppose, therefore, that Garibaldi, in the face of these circumstances, will persist in deferring the formal annexation of the Neapolitan States, and set about an isolated attack upon Francis II., with the further intention of marching from Gaeta, after beating Bomba, only to assail France and Sardinia at Rome, for the purpose of ejecting the Pope by force, and crowning King Victor at the Quirinal, is to suppose that the Dictator has either gone or been driven mad.

In the present juncture of Italian affairs, the whole future of the Peninsula may fairly be said to hinge on Garibaldi's capacity of self-command—upon his preference of the practical wisdom which has made Victor Emanuel the symbol of his race, over the theoretical enthusiasm which has identified Italian Republicanism with disaster, folly, selfishness and bloodshed.

Were there reason still to hope that Pope Pius IX. was about to yield to the fears of his sacred College, and seek a refuge from the intolerable protection of Napoleon III. in the arms of her most Catholic Majesty of Spain, this opinion might be modified. The personal flight of the reigning Pope from the Vatican, would not indeed absolutely conquer all the difficulties inherent in the existence of the temporalities of the Roman Church; for it would still leave the Roman Catholic hierarchy, and the faithful who follow their croziers all the world over, at liberty to demand a restoration to their spiritual head of the earthly appanages transmitted with the triple crown through so many centuries. The Bishops and Archbishops who have not shrunk from begging the pence of the poor in every civilized country, to pay for the sword of St. Peter in Rome, could hardly be expected to hesitate at braving the clearest principles of international law, and the holiest instincts of patriotism, in the diplomatic defence alike of the fabulous donations of Charlemagne and of the unrighteous conquests of the Borgia. In Spain, in Austria, in France, even in England and America, voices neither low nor sweet would infallibly be raised to dispute the right of the Romans to Rome, and to make the position of the new Italian Kingdom and the new Italian King the theme of a vast and organized denunciation.

But it is almost beyond the limits of possibility, even in this age of seeming political miracles, that this outburst of clerical diplomacy should result in any decisive action. And the Pope, once safely out of the Italian waters, could never be restored to his deserted throne by any other than Italian arms, unless in the long result of such a general European convulsion as even Bishops and Archbishops might think twice before adventuring upon. The Chevalier Bunsen, in his most elaborate political treatise upon the prospects of modern Europe, has strongly stated his belief that such a convulsion is inevitable under the existing condition of things, and deals with a second "Thirty Years' War" as the near destiny of the Continent. But less philosophical observers may be excused for attributing to the influences of commerce, and of the individualism which commerce develops, a compensating power abundantly able to defeat the possible tendency of religious passions to produce so fearful a catastrophe. The voluntary departure of the Pontiff from Rome then, we repeat, might safely be regarded as the most favorable turn which events in the Romagna could at the present moment take.

But the aspect of Italian affairs, seen in the light of the latest European intelligence, is threateningly adverse to this solution. The return to Rome of a French General devoted personally to the Pope and to the Papacy, together with the now well-established fact that the Emperor Napoleon has exerted all his influence with Pius IX. and with the Sacred College to prevent the Head of the Roman Church from carrying with him to Spain all the prestige of his saintly presence, can hardly fail to fortify the long-published resolution of the Pope himself, rather to die in the Vatican than to reign abroad. Remaining in Rome, the Pope must be protected there against any and all assailants. The relations of the Roman Pontificate with millions of Christians all the world over, still are such that, apart from all considerations of national pride and policy, the Emperor of the French, who has deliberately assumed the guardianship of its chief, cannot for a moment weigh any other considerations whatever in the scale with this direct and imperative duty. At all risks, the bayonets of France must prevent the revival in Rome of the scenes which shocked Christendom and made Italian liberty odious twelve years ago. Above all, against the adherents of Mazzini, united with those of Ledru Rollin, Victor Hugo, and the other revolutionists who are flocking to Naples at the sound of the Garibaldian trumpets, must the Papacy be defended. As between these men and any tolerable form of established order whatever the ruler of France cannot for a moment permit himself to hesitate.

The position of Victor Emanuel and of the Sardinian Government is not materially different. Victor Emanuel perfectly well understands that the respect of constitutional Europe for his own Government is the bulwark of real Italian independence. In simple truth, this respect, with the moral force which it has conferred upon the royal leader of Italy, has really won all the victories of Garibaldi in Sicily and Naples. The marvels which the Liberator has wrought were possible to him only because every soldier and sailor under the Bourbon flag saw behind the red jackets of the volunteers of Garibaldi the white cross of Savoy, leading on all Italy to Union and to Freedom. To sacrifice the dignified and legitimate attitude already won by Piedmont would be to abdicate the future of the Peninsula. Could the Pope be protected honorably in Rome by the arms of Sardinia, his presence there would be no serious obstacle to the accomplishment of the most glorious destinies which the warmest lovers of Italy dream of for that lovely and glorious land.

For the moment, then, it is clear that Garibaldi has it in his power, by leading Southern Italy onward into a propaganda of revolution, to undo at once the work which Sardinia has for years been preparing, and which all the world has been so ardently hoping that his sword of fire had come to guarantee forever. We can but trust that the Power which has thus far overruled so many critical and cruel trials to the triumph of Italian freedom, will bear the heroic but headstrong champion wisely and well through this most serious and solemn of all his conflicts.

Lessons of Adversity.

Is it absolutely impossible for us to do anything *well?* We do not mean passably—but perfectly,—just as it should be done, without any drawbacks or breakdowns. We pride ourselves greatly on our practical qualities,—and yet it is precisely there that our failures occur. Either from some constitutional defect, or from habit, we *half* do a great many things,—and the instances of complete success are the rare exceptions to the general rule.

The reception of the Prince of Wales affords a pertinent and forcible illustration of this general fact. Here, if ever, a perfect triumph might have been anticipated. In the public reception on Thursday we had the whole Executive force of the City enlisted—and for the Ball the volunteer cream of our best society. Yet both the reception and the ball were failures. Neither was complete and perfect. Both had certain very grand features of success about them—but both had also very serious drawbacks. The procession was a failure, because we could not march seven or eight thousand men from the Battery to Madison-square between 3 o'clock and dark. This was partly the fault of Gen. Sandford, who either did not foresee what the task would be and then provide for it, or else did not know how to perform it; and partly of the Superintendent of Police, who did not keep Broadway clear for the march. The folly of expecting to force a way through the crowd, after the crowd had once been permitted to fill the street, was ludicrous.

The Ball was a failure from very much the same cause. It was intended to be an enjoyable affair for the Prince and his suite, and for as many of our people as could be provided with the means of enjoyment within the space assigned. The managers fixed upon 3,000 as the proper number. The result shows that they made a mistake;—why could they not have ascertained beforehand, just as well as when it was too late, that not more than 2,000 could possibly be made comfortable under such circumstances? Dancing was naturally to be the main feature of a ball; yet it was found impossible to dance, partly because there was no room, and partly because the floor gave way. Nothing but stupid blundering could have permitted either of these mishaps. The cause of them was sheer incompetency on the part of the persons in charge. But why cannot we learn to select men for a certain work, who are competent for *that?* A man may be respectable, and rich, and benevolent, and yet know no more about supervising a public ball than he does about construing Sanscrit. What excuse is there, then, for trusting the chances of its success to his ability to do what he is utterly unfit for? Half the men charged with very responsible duties in the management of this affair, though very excellent persons in their business and private relations, were utterly incompetent for the specific duties which were all that was on this occasion required at their hands.

We ought at least to learn something from experience in these matters. Our failures would not be wholly lost, if they taught us to be more thorough, and to guard against the same mishaps in future.

Dr. Cheever's Church—The Appeal for Foreign Aid.—We find in the London *American* a copy of a *Protest* which has been sent to England by a large number of the members of Dr. Cheever's Church, against the application which he is making in Great Britain for pecuniary aid. It will be found in another part of this morning's Times. It is entirely temperate in its tone, and places the subject upon a basis which cannot fail to command for it respectful attention and decided influence abroad. The signers deny that the Church as such is in any need of foreign aid,—and represent the appeal as coming from a few individuals, backed by the Pastor, and as intended for their personal benefit and not at all for the support of the Church. They deny that the appeal has any legitimate connection with the opinions of the Church on the subject of Slavery, and that it is only calculated to misrepresent and greatly damage the Anti-Slavery cause. They appeal to their brethren abroad not to undertake to pronounce judgment on a matter which they cannot fully understand, and upon a one-sided statement.

The contest in this church has evidently become purely personal. It no longer relates—if it ever did—to any differences on Slavery or any other subject, but simply involves the question of sustaining Dr. Cheever. If this appeal for money abroad proves successful, Dr. C. and his friends will eject all opponents from the church and conduct it in their own manner. If not, they will be obliged to yield, and Dr. Cheever will probably seek some other field of usefulness. It will have been seen, from the reports we have already published, that the Cheever party have already entered upon the task of expelling from the church those members who resist their rule.

Very Suspicious.—We have already hinted at the possibility of Gov. Wise being at the bottom of the recent insurrection in Princess Anne and Norfolk Counties, Va. Some people, we know, are inclined to regard the statements which have been circulated regarding this *emeute* as gross exaggerations, while others persist in believing that they were started solely to alarm the conservatives in Pennsylvania, and to keep them from voting for Curtin.

As if to refute these suppositions, by pointing more clearly at the author of the disturbances, the story now comes to us that Governor Wise has undertaken the defence of two negroes who were arrested a short time since on the eastern shore of Virginia, charged with aiding in forwarding a slave to Canada. Think of that! The man who insisted on hanging John Brown, in less than a year after his execution giving aid and comfort to some of his feeble imitators. Is not the martyr avenged? But what will the Virginians do with their apostate Ex-Governor? Can they allow him to reside quietly in their midst, after this new and overwhelming evidence that he has gone over to the enemy? If the near prospect of Mr. Lincoln's election can have such startling effect on the obdurate heart of the Ex-Governor of Virginia, who can there be that will not go and do like-Wise?

One Good Point.—Our Royal visitor has enjoyed one exemption during his stay among us, as creditable to an improving taste as it has doubtless been agreeable to him. We have not bored him by long speeches. We have not thought it necessary to rehearse to him the whole history of the country, or to read him solemn lessons on the nature of our institutions, the achievements of our great men, or the superlative extent to which we surpass all the other nations of the earth. We have paid him the compliment of assuming that he knew something of geography and history, and that if he desired information on any particular point, he knows enough of the language to ask for it. This is quite a novelty. Generally our functionaries take it for granted that distinguished persons come to see us because they know nothing about us. We are evidently making some progress in this particular, at all events.

A Curious Decision.—By an article which we copy from the Albany *Evening Journal*, it will be seen that, according to a decision just pronounced in the Court of Appeals, we have no law in this State for *punishing murder in the first degree at all!* The law of last Winter having abolished the only statute which defined the mode of punishment, no Court or other tribunal has any right to prescribe that mode. This seems to be a very curious and purely technical construction. But it comes from the Court of last resort, and is, of course, final and decisive.

A Curious Practice—What Does it Mean?—We find in the Columbia (S. C.) *Guardian*, the following paragraph:

> "For years past the system of '*bull penning*,' *or confining voters previous to an election*, has been adopted in Richland District, and although we do not know to what extent it has been carried in the election just held, yet it is a proper occasion to call the attention of the people to a system at war with our republican institutions, and degrading and corrupting to a large portion of the voters"

This certainly needs explanation. It looks very much as if our Southern brethren had more than one "peculiar institution" among them. In this section of the country the proposition to "pen up" voters previous to an election, would excite something more than an appeal to the Legislature for relief.

Amusements.

The curtain has fallen on the seat of song for a time. Dancers and fiddlers have desecrated this past week the temple of music, and carpenters' hammers have rung where Brignoli stole forth his soft, delicious strains, and Patti charmed with her brilliant and unerring execution. When we are to hear them again is a mystery. Rumor points to the secession of Mr. Strakosch from the management, and intimates that Messrs. Ullman and Maretzek intend to put up their steeds in the same stable. In the meantime, the Cortesi Opera Troupe made a *fiasco* at Boston, and in a world where all should be harmony, all is discord. Hitherto Mr. Ullman has had to seek artists. For the future he says artists must seek him. And until that happy condition of things arises he remains in a state of masterly inactivity. With the ball and the concert the opera owners or lessees have made a very handsome thing. "*Carpe horam*" is the motto of the day, and the manager took care not to let slide by so golden an opportunity of redecorating and permanently improving the house at the expense of the compliment to the Prince of Wales.

At the Winter Garden Miss Cushman has played *Meg Merrilies* to houses crowded from pit to dome by brilliant audiences, and gives promise at present of playing it for weeks to come. Nothing can be more picturesquely terrible than her picture of the gipsy hag, while at the same time she softens with most delicate art the painting by those shades of tenderness for the boy *Bertram*, and feudal affection and memory of old times, which are set like patches of green moss on the rugged moor of her nature. It may be that a vast mass surging and swelling throw upon the artist an electrical influence which is cast back again upon the crowd, but we certainly never saw Miss Cushman play with more vigor. Every attitude was a study for the sculptor, and we have seldom seen a more splendid *pose* than that she assumes when she first recognizes the young laird of Ellengowan. There is a strong intellect standing sentinel over every movement of Miss Cushman, which gives to her personation an unusual power. She is most pleasantly supported, too, in this piece. There are not at any New-York theatre this moment two such pretty young women—or, with the exception of Mrs. Allen, any one—as Mrs. Chanfrau and Miss Clifton, or any so well calculated to fit the parts they fill. The music is excellently given, and the *mise en scene* all that could be desired. On Thursday the Prince had intimated his intention of complimenting Miss Cushman with his presence, and but for the lateness of the procession would have attended. A portion of his suite were present and occupied his box.

At Wallack's.—Brougham's new comedy, "Playing with Fire," the best he has ever written, and in some portions, as in the fourth act, equal to our old standard plays, has been given every night. It is singular what very bad judges artists themselves are of the probable success of a piece. Several of the artists now playing in this comedy, (and those of good judgment, too,) before its production, had a very poor opinion of the piece. Mr. Davenport, who undertook the part of *Pinchbeck*, declined by Mr. Walcot, played it with a spirit and vigor which made Mr. Walcot's declension a subject of general congratulation. Nor does it seem the least portion of the public pleasure that they owe this new delight to an absent favorite, who has always held so warm a place in the affections of New-York.

During the past week, Mr. Forrest's attraction has slightly declined. On Monday he appeared as *King Lear*—a character in which the friends of Mr. Forrest claim for him great excellence; but it hardly seems as attractive as *Metamora*, *Jack Cade*, *Spartacus* and other great characters of that line, with which Mr. Forrest's name is identified.

The Prince has paid to Mr. Barnum the special compliment of a visit, but unfortunately the great showman himself, towards whom the Royal curiosity was chiefly directed, was, unconscious of the intended honor, absent in Connecticut. "What is it," singular as it may seem, hardly presents more enticing allurements to any European crowned head than Barnum. Still, as well as it could, the Sea Lion supplied his place for that occasion only, and the Siamese Twins and Albino family did their utmost to compensate for the deficiency.

At the Old Bowery, Mr. Chanfrau is again engaged; and from the New, Miss Alice Grey, who has been playing with great success, has been engaged to sustain Mr. Booth and Miss Cushman, at the Holliday-street Theatre, Baltimore.

New-York Congressional Nominations.

Albany, Saturday, Oct. 13.

The Republican County Convention to-day nominated Thomas W. Alcott for Congress, and Robert Taylor for County Treasurer.

Geneva, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 13.

At the National Democratic Convention of the Twenty-sixth District, held in this place to-day, Hon. George N. Clark, of Waterloo, was unanimously nominated for Congress.

Little Valley, Saturday, Oct. 13.

The Democratic Congressional Convention, which met here to-day, has nominated Hon. Mr. Burrell, of Chautaugue County, for Congress. R. E. Fenton is the Republican nominee.

Disturbance at a Breckinridge Barbecue.

Cincinnati, Saturday, Oct. 13.

At the Breckinridge barbecue, near Winchester, Clark County, Ky., yesterday, a young man, son of Dr. West, of Bath County, being prevented by a gentleman named Scott from rushing to the dinner-table reserved for ladies, drew a pistol and fired at the latter. West missed his aim, but, unfortunately, the shot took effect in the face of Miss Emma Hickman, inflicting a serious wound. The conduct of West so enraged the crowd present that they seized him and made three attempts to hang him to a tree, when the Sheriff of the County interfered, and prevailed upon the mob to deliver the would-be murderer over to the law. West was subsequently taken to Winchester and lodged in jail to await his trial.

Terrific Gale in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Boston, Saturday, Oct. 13.

Late New-Brunswick papers report a terrific gale in the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the 6th and 7th of October. The railroad wharf at Shediac was destroyed; five buildings were blown down or floated away; two schooners were driven from their moorings high and dry into the fields, and a great number of trees were prostrated. Two schooners that left Shediac on the morning of the 6th inst., are supposed to be lost with all on board. The damage at Shediac is estimated at $10,000. Large bridges at Cocagne, Bucktouche, Escutanes and other places were much damaged.

The Court of Appeals.

Albany, Saturday, Oct. 13.

The Court of Appeals adjourned to-day. In the case of Mrs. Hartung, confined in jail so long for the murder of her husband, a new trial is granted. The Manor cases of Van Rensselaer and Church against the Anti-Renters are decided in favor of the landlords, the judgments of the lower courts being reversed.

Railroad Depot Burnt.

Pittsburgh, Penn., Sunday, Oct. 14.

The engine-house of the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad, located at Manchester, three miles below this city, was destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock this morning. Eight locomotives were burnt. Loss very heavy. The fire was supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Loss of the Steamer Tempest.

Louisville, Ky, Saturday, Oct. 13.

The steamer *Tempest*, bound from Louisville to Cairo, with a full freight, sank at Long Island on Thursday night. No lives lost.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Late Murder Case—A Mistake.—Coroner Schirmer yesterday held an inquest upon the body of an Irishman which was found on Friday morning last beneath Pier No. 39, East River. From the fact that the remains were shockingly mutilated—the face being crushed in and the skull broken—it was supposed that the man had been murdered, but from the testimony adduced at the inquest, the jury declared that he had been drowned. John O'Brien, keeper of the dead-house at Bellevue Hospital, deposed that the body was identified on Saturday last by one of the boatmen of the Island Hospital, as that of Andrew Meehan. Deceased had been an inmate of the Hospital, and about ten days ago he attempted to escape from the Island by swimming the river. He was not again seen alive. Dr. George B. Bouton deposed that he had made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, and that he had found the nasal bones fractured, and the cartilage broken from its attachments and flattened to the right; on the left side of the nose was an incised wound, three-quarters of an inch long, and another extending from the base of the nose to the left supra orbital notch; an incised and lacerated wound extending two inches from a joint to the right of the symphysis of the lower mascilla at its inferior border across the throat. These wounds, in the Doctor's opinion, were all inflicted after death. There were also wounds on the neck and temples, and the brains, lungs and viscera were much congested. Dr. Bouton added that he had no doubt that death had been caused by drowning. A verdict in accordance with this opinion was rendered. It is probable that the body while floating in the river was struck by the flange of a propeller, or the paddles of a steamer, and that the wounds were given in that way.

The Suicide of Mr. Deitz.—The circumstances attending the suicide of Mr. Louis Deitz, lately residing at No. 292 West Twelfth-street, were yesterday investigated by Coroner Schirmer. From the testimony of Mrs. Deitz and other witnesses, it appeared that deceased had recently been arrested on a charge of having obtained goods by false pretences, and in consequence he had been greatly dejected. On Wednesday last, at 3 o'clock, the deceased came home and told his wife if any one called to see him to say that he was not at home. He also requested her to leave him undisturbed in his bedroom for half an hour, as he had something of importance to attend to. In about an hour afterward she went back to his bedroom and found him dead, with an empty tumbler beside him. A letter written by deceased the day previous to his death, and addressed to McBride Brothers, No. 176 Washington-street, was also found. In this document he denies having committed the offence charged against him; avers that life under the circumstances in which he had been placed was unsupportable; and requests that he may be buried in a lot which he had recently purchased at Calvary Cemetery. To the letter is added a postscript, as follows: "2½ P. M. 10 October. At 3 I am no more. Louis Deitz." Dr. Bouton made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, and found in the stomach a quantity of cyanide of potassium, which in his opinion produced death. The jury accordingly rendered a verdict of suicide. Deceased was a native of this City, 54 years of age and had been married but four months.

Fire in a Tenement House—A Man Burned to Death.—About 9½ o'clock, on Saturday night, a fire broke out in the top-floor of the tenement-house No. 103 Hester-street, in the apartment occupied by Edward Donnelly, a laboring-man, who himself was burned to death. It appeared that deceased had a lamp in his hand, and accidentally set fire to some clothing which hung against the wall. His wife, who at the time was lying asleep upon a lounge, was aroused by his cry of fire, and she hastened from the apartment leaving her husband behind her. An alarm soon brought the firemen, but it was a long time, owing to the great height of the building, before a stream of water could be brought to bear upon the flames, and finally, when the fire was extinguished, the charred remains of Donnelly were found beneath a pile of rubbish. Coroner Schirmer yesterday investigated the case, and from the testimony it is believed that deceased remained in the room to save some money which he had in a trunk, and consequently was suffocated. He was a laborer, 65 years of age. Some twenty families resided in the building, and for a time there was a great alarm and consternation among them.

Slight Fires.—On Saturday, at 11½ o'clock A. M., the furniture stock of Louis Tabbrow, on the second floor of the frame building No. 4.2 Broome-street, was damaged to the extent of $250, by fire and water. The fire broke out through the carelessness of Albertina Bloom, one of the occupants of the upper part of the premises. Her household effects were destroyed, and Mr. Amos Eno, owner of the building, sustained a loss of $50. At 4 o'clock P. M., some clothing in the attic of No. 194 Monroe-street took fire and caused an alarm. The flames were extinguished before much damage had resulted. At 5½ o'clock P. M., from some unknown cause, a fire broke out in the stable No. 66 West Nineteenth-street, occupied by James McCluskey. Loss, $200; uninsured. At 11½ o'clock a fire occurred at the residence of Mr. Thomas Galloway, No. 48 West Twentieth-street. It originated in a clothes-press, and was extinguished by Doorman Wilson, of the Eighteenth Ward, and a member of Engine Company No. 29.

A Sportsman Fatally Shot.—On the 2d inst. Thomas McGuire, an Irishman, 44 years of age, while duck shooting on the Hudson, opposite Yonkers, was accidentally shot in the side and face by the premature discharge of his fowling piece. He was brought to the New-York Hospital, and pneumonia setting in, he died on Saturday. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest upon the body.

A Woman Burned to Death.—On Friday night, Josephine Simonson, a woman 25 years of age, was shockingly burned at a saloon in the Bowery, in consequence of her clothes having taken fire while she was lighting a pipe. Her death resulted within a few hours after the occurrence, and an investigation of the case was made by Coroner Schirmer.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Seizure of a Conducta, with $1,200,000, by the Liberals.

Discouraging Aspect of Affairs---Action and Policy of the Spanish Minister.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Friday, Sept. 28, 1860.

By each steamer I have been hoping that I could advise you that the Revolution had ended, and that the Liberal Government had become established in power, but it seems as if the delays are interminable, and that the late fair prospects of peace may now not be realized until some foreign Power interferes openly, and by force of arms.

Everybody thought that the large Liberal force—nearly 15,000 men—that had been gathered, would advance against this Capital, and make at least an effort to take the city; but the great drawback of all Mexican Governments—the total want of resources—and the wretched state of the roads, has prevented ORTEGA from advancing, and it has now been resolved to march first against Guadalajara, which is yet occupied by CASTILLO, with 4,000 to 5,000 men.

But to move such a large force, with heavy trains, takes a great deal of money, and the States in the interior are so exhausted and famished that it has been found impossible to raise, even by force, the required money and provisions for a further campaign of even a week's duration.

Under these circumstances, every other resource being completely exhausted, Gen. DEGOLLADO, influenced probably by DOBLADO and the other Generals, has taken a step of great responsibility, and that may be attended with the gravest consequences. *He has seized the conducta which had been dispatched from Zacatecas, Guanajuato and San Luis for Tampico, and which contained about $1,200,000.*

The news of this seizure, which reached us on the 15th inst., has taken everybody by surprise, for the honesty and good faith of DEGOLLADO had been proverbial, and the commerce community thought this *conducta* so safe that bills of lading by it have been sold at from 6 to 7 per cent. premium.

This diversion, or temporary loss, falls very heavily upon the foreign commerce, to whom the greatest part belongs, and for some houses it may be attended with fatal consequences. The Foreign Ministers forwarded dispatches to Gen. DEGOLLADO by Mr. GLENNIE, the English Consul of this place, demanding the immediate restitution of these funds, but I doubt that it will have the least effect. DEGOLLADO has well meditated the step he has taken, and will not retract.

I inclose you the manifesto he has published with regard to this event, from which the motives which have actuated him can be judged. If the revolution could be finished by means of the seizure of this *conducta*, then the step could be excused, but I am afraid the money will be spent without accomplishing that result, and then this sacrifice of honor will have been in vain.

There is much to excuse the Liberal leaders for this step which they have thus publicly and deliberately taken. They and the cause they have been supporting—the cause of the Constitution against the Church—have been abandoned by all the world; the government set up by the Church in defiance of the manifested will of the great mass of the nation, has received the acknowledgment and direct support of all the Foreign Powers except the United States,—and the latter Government, although nominally recognizing the constitutional authorities, has deluded them with false hopes of aid for more than a year past, and at last it is said is even going to side with the European Powers in recognizing the claims of the Church and the iniquitous transactions of the past two years, by which the national debt has been increased over one hundred millions of dollars.

Meanwhile the whole of the country is on the border of utter ruin; the crops have not been planted, the ground is not tilled, commerce is paralyzed, and unless the struggle is soon concluded the wildest anarchy will prevail. The forces are in the field ready to move, but they must have funds or they must be disbanded, and turned penniless upon an already exhausted community.

Under such circumstances, with no hope from abroad and no legitimate means at home, with over half of the entire revenue which has passed into the hands of the Constitutional Government during the past two years religiously paid over to the foreign creditors of the country, and with the certainty that if the struggle can be speedily terminated the sum now taken can soon be fully repaid, it is not to be wondered that the decision was, as Gen. DEGOLLADO says, "to violate our principles and seize the present means, hoping thereby to stay the further effusion of blood and terminate the exhausting struggle."

Had the United States Government given the assistance which, through the faith of their authorized ministers was promised, then this resort to the most desperate means could have been avoided and the struggle would have been concluded months ago. Now, unless the sum thus taken suffice to give the Liberals possession of this capital, and that very soon, intervention in this country, by the United States, cannot be avoided, however much the latter Power may be disinclined to the task.

All the Liberal forces are now near Guadalajara, and we are daily expecting important news. The plan is to overwhelm that place by an overpowering force, and then, when thus free from an opposing force in the rear, to return and besiege this place, which they feel certain they can then reduce.

In Vera Cruz they are as hard up for means as they have been in the interior, and the Government has been obliged to suspend the payments under the English Convention. This is not to be wondered at, and should have been done long ago, and the upwards of two millions thus paid out have been applied to the termination of the war. By the last news from there, we learn that they are preparing an expedition of 8,000 men to march against Puebla, which will be an important accession to the forces now in that State and the neighborhood of this city.

In the meantime the Government here is in a worse condition than are even the Liberals. They have nearly 10,000 men in the Capital but no money, and no means to procure any. Nobody pays the contributions, and the forced loans have no effect, people preferring to be imprisoned than to pay; the rich men are hidden away, and to embargo goods or furniture is of no use, because they find no buyers for it.

The Clergy gives to the Government, from time to time a few thousand dollars, which are hardly sufficient to keep the army from starving. The pay of a common soldier is now three cents a day, and they hardly get this trifling amount.

According to all rational calculations this state of affairs ought not to last a fortnight longer, but Mexico is such an exceptional country, that what would be impossible elsewhere is here very natural.

The foreign Ministers are very busily engaged with the proposed *friendly* mediation, but thus far without any result.

The Vera Cruz Government has refused in very polite, but strong terms, to accept the mediation of the foreign Powers, under the present circumstances.

MIRAMON, on the contrary, is willing to accept any kind of arrangement. His last proposals are to hand over to the Liberals this capital and the Government, under the conditions that himself and family be permitted to leave this country unmolested, and that all the acts and appointments made by himself and ZULOAGA be recognized, and that all the decrees given by JUAREZ since the revolution be referred to the future Congress, *and in the meantime remain suspended*; but I do not think that JUAREZ will for a moment entertain such conditions. He has the tenacity of a genuine Indian, and will adhere strictly to the Constitution and the Liberal programme.

The most active, and undoubtedly the most intelligent of the foreign Ministers here, is Mr. PACHECO, the Spanish Ambassador, and he is doing everything in his power to bring some arrangement favorable to Spanish interests about.

He writes privately to JUAREZ, DEGOLLADO, LERDO, ORTEGA, and to every influential person of the Liberal Party, endeavoring to persuade them to finish this civil war by an agreement, under the plea that his only desire is to stay the further effusion of blood and terminate the strife. He cites the example of Spain, which was nearly destroyed by civil war, and could only finish it by the treaty of Vergara, and says he is even willing to recognize the Liberal Government, and together with France to guarantee its permanence and that of the Constitution, if the Liberals will only come to an understanding with the Church, *and accept the Mon-Almonte Treaty.*

His real object is to establish not only friendly relations with Mexico, but to unite the two countries by all possible means, so as to counterbalance completely the influence which the United States has or may have here. He is shrewd enough to see that there is more danger of losing Cuba in a war with Mexico, in which the *people* of the United States would play a prominent part, without compromising its Government, than by a direct war openly made with the Government of the United States.

If the diplomatic forces only of Spain and the United States were competing in this contest, it is certain that the former Power would gain the victory, because our Congress has treated this so important Mexican question with such indifference and contempt, that even the Liberal Party would now prefer to accept assistance from any other foreign Power, rather than from the United States, if they had the chance of a choice. But there is such a profound hatred pervading all classes of society against all that is Spanish, that it will completely prevent any alliance between the two countries, and England and France have too much to do with their own affairs to take a prominent part in the concerns of this country.

I omit to add anything in regard to the commercial affairs of this country. Commerce is at a complete stand-still; no sales are effected; no goods can be brought from Vera Cruz nor forwarded to the interior; the failures can be counted by hundreds, and the losses already suffered by this prolonged situation are so heavy that the profits of past years and of many years to come will not be sufficient to cover them.

The money the Liberals have in their extremity taken may turn the scale and insure their speedy success, but I fear the result. If not, then the more will have to be done by the United States.

***

Later by way of Havana.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, Oct. 8, 1860.

The Spanish steamer *Union* arrived on the 5th inst. from Vera Cruz, with dates thence to the 27th ult. The following is a brief summary of the intelligence received by her, which I translate from the *Diario de la Marina*:

"MIRAMON has from twenty to twenty-five thousand men at Puebla, City of Mexico and Guadalajara.

From fourteen to sixteen thousand of JUAREZ'S forces were marching upon Guadalajara, for the defence of which place CASTILLO depended upon seven or eight thousand men.

The Federalists, it was said, had seized two conductas, with $1,500,000, at Lagos and Morilla, hoping by the aid of these funds to restore peace to the country."

The British steamer *Clyde* arrived next day from Vera Cruz, with dates thence to the 2d inst. I am again indebted to the *Diario de la Marina* for the following summary of news:

"The *Progreso*, of Vera Cruz, of the 2d inst. supplies the following list of successes by the Federalists during the previous month:

The seizure of the conductas, above referred to, by the Commander-in-Chief. The rapid countermarch of the entire Liberal force, that had arrived at Queretaro, with the object of taking Guadalajara, and destroying the division under CASTILLO, and marching towards the capital to give a decisive blow. The entire Liberal forces, fourteen thousand in number, under Gen. ORTEGA, arrived in front of Guadalajara, 21st ult. A corps of observation, under Gen. QUIXANO, had been placed between Celaya and San Juan del Rio. Three thousand men, under JOSE DE MORENO, were at neighboring central points.

The forces of AMELIANO, at Tlalpan, make frequent excursions upon Mexico and Tacubaya.

The organization of the Eastern Division, belonging to Vera Cruz, Oajaca and Puebla, with their artillery, under the command of AMPUDIA, who will concentrate his forces at the frontier of the State, to commence operations on the road to Peubla.

Two encounters with the Reactionists, in which, though they were superior in numbers, they were defeated, the greater portion having been made prisoners.

Three hundred men from the force at Peuto, who started to make an excursion to the Sierra, were attacked by the brigade of ROBLES, who lost ninety men.

The misery of the Government of MIRAMON at Mexico is stated to be extreme. CASTILLO, at Guadalajara, is short of everything.

A body of cavalry at Guadalupe, on the 20th ult., were about to revolt, when one of their leaders being shot, and the others severely punished, put an end to the intended rebellion.

A contract had been entered into with the house of BERMEZILLO to supply a large amount of money, but only $26,000 and 50 cars had been obtained. The house of BARON had entered into an arrangement to supply $300,000, but the arrangement did not go into effect.

A letter from Peubla, dated 27th ult., states the force that had arrived there from Mexico could not be moved, the object of the movement being to protect 500 men to Peuto. The clergy of Puebla had resorted to various means to raise money to defray the expenses of the troops.

MELCHOR O'CAMPO had returned to Vera Cruz, and assumed, at the request of JUAREZ, the Bureau of Foreign Relations."

The *Diario de la Marina* intimates that much of the foregoing requires confirmation.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MORTALITY.—One hundred and thirty-three deaths were reported to the Health Officer last week, classified as follows: Men 26; women, 24; boys, 49; girls, 34. Adults, 50; children, 83; males, 75; females, 58. The principal diseases were consumption, by which there were 16 deaths; marasmus, (infantile,) 10; fevers 24—of which 15 were scarlet; 9 each by congestion of the brain and convulsions, (infantile.) There were also 3 deaths the result of accidents, 1 death by drowning, 1 from suffocation, and 1 from unknown causes. Sixty-nine of the persons who died were under five years of age. Ninety-six were natives of the United States, 3 of England, 1 of France, 7 of Germany, 22 of Ireland, 1 of Italy, 1 of Scotland, and 2 unknown. The deaths were in the several Wards as follows: First Ward, 2; Second Ward, 4; Third Ward, 1; Fourth Ward, 3; Fifth Ward, 12; Sixth Ward, 17; Seventh Ward, 3; Eighth Ward, 2; Ninth Ward, 9; Tenth Ward, 16; Eleventh Ward, 19; Twelfth Ward, 11; Thirteenth Ward, 5; Fourteenth Ward, 9; Fifteenth Ward, 8; Sixteenth Ward, 4; Seventeenth Ward, 4; Eighteenth Ward, 1; Nineteenth Ward, 3.

DEDICATION.—The building on Atlantic-avenue, near Nevins-street, formerly occupied by a Baptist Society, but purchased recently by the St. Mathew's Evangelical Lutheran Church, (English,) was formally dedicated by that Society yesterday. Rev. JOSEPH L. SCHOCK, of St. James' Lutheran Church, New-York, delivered the sermon, and Prof. SCHMIDT, of Columbia College, performed the dedication ceremony, and the prayer (in Dutch) was delivered by Prof. WINKLEMAN, of the Packer Institute, Brooklyn. This Society formerly worshipped in a small building on Washington-street, near Concord-street, but more recently in the Elm-place Church. They have agreed to pay $7,500 for the building they now occupy, which is mortgaged for $7,000.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—On Saturday, JOHN P. TEAL, contractor, and JAMES STORY, laborer, were both seriously injured by the caving in of the sides of a sewer in South Fourth, near Eighth-street. Mr. TEAL was taken to his residence, and STORY to the City Hospital. The latter is supposed to have received fatal injuries.

New-Jersey.

A BOLD ROBBERY.—Some time during Friday night, Mr. GARRET DAY'S house was entered and $100 in money, a valuable gold watch, and some wearing apparel, were stolen. The clothing and money was taken from Mr. DAY'S room, and in the morning it was found that the thief had feasted on a broiled chicked, after which he attired himself in a suit of Mr. D.'s clothes, leaving his own behind.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—On Saturday the following persons, against whom the Grand Jury found bills, were arraigned before Judge OGDEN: PATRICK CASEY, for stabbing PATRICK DIGNAN; JAMES WALSH, passing counterfeit money; PATRICK O'SHOCKENCY, assault and battery on an officer; WM. L. O'SHOCKENCY, atrocious assault and battery; WM. JONES and JAMES LACOST, petit larceny; HENRY BROWN, grand larceny; JAMES BROWN, attempted rape on a little girl ten years of age, at Jersey City; BERNARD BURNS, rape. WASHINGTON and MASTER, two indictments, one for an atrocious assault and battery and the other for attempting to kill; SAMUEL KENCEY, assault and battery; WM. [illegible], burglary. The Grand Jury have so far found about [illegible] bills of indictment.

The trial of GASELY, who attempted incest with his young daughter, and afterwards attempted to take her life and that of his own, was concluded on Saturday, when the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. A boy named GEORGE ALLEN, belonging in New-York, was arraigned for picking pockets when he put in a plea of guilty, and was remanded.

Gas Fixtures.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,

in addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles—both foreign and domestic manufacture.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1860.

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THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
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Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.'s Sewing Machines, with Hemmers, Binders, Corders, Markers, and all other improvements. The Wheeler & Wilson Machines are unrivaled for family use, for dress-makers, corset-makers, gaiter-fitters, shoe-binders, vest-makers, and tailors generally, all of whom prefer lock-stitch seams alike on both sides. Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

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Another Novelty.—WHITE, the Hatter, will introduce the "NEWCASTLE SOFT HAT," something entirely new, at his Emporium, No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Clirehugh's Illusive Wig and Toupee—An entire novelty. Seams unstainable; no turning up behind. Ladies' bands, braids, curls, etc. wholesale and retail, No. 290 Broadway.

MARRIED.

HART—BANCES.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 11, by Very Rev. Wm. Starrs, V. G., assisted by Revs. Arthur Donnelly and Joseph Wood, WILLIAM T. HART to FRANCISCA L. BANCES, both of this City.

MILLER—TYLER.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Oct. 11, at St. John's Chapel, by Rev. Alvah Wiswall, GEORGE S. MILLER to CAROLINE E. TYLER, all of this City.

☞ Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

FULLER—DURAND.—In Burlington, Vt., on Monday, Oct. 8, by Rev. Prof. N. G. Clark, Mr. ALBERT M. FULLER to Miss MARTHA E. DURAND, all of Burlington.

DIED.

TITUS.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Oct. 14, suddenly, of peritonitis, CONKLIN TITUS, aged 65 years.

His brother, Ancel Titus and family, his brother-in-law, Daniel Van Voorhis, and family, members of Neptune Club, the active and honorary members of Engine Company No. 14, members of Exempt Association and the Fire Department in general, also the friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 40 Howard-st.

LUCY.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 14, after a short but severe illness, MARGARET LUCY, the beloved wife of William Lucy.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 59 James-st., this day, (Monday,) Oct. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

LAWSON.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 13, of croup, CARRIE DODD, daughter of Jeremiah and Lydia J. Lawson, aged 5 years and 6 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 195 10th-av., this morning, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Shrewsbury, N. J.

HOLBROOK.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 13, LOUISA W., wife of Henry M. Holbrook.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas George Walker, No. 390 5th-av., this day, (Monday,) the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

FOX.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct 14, of pneumonia, MARY A. FOX, wife of the late William J. Fox, aged 53 years, 11 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 40 Attorney-st., on Tuesday, Oct. 16, at 1 o'clock.

JARVIS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 12, JAMES H., son of Samuel and Mary Jarvis, aged 22 years.

KING.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 12, of consumption, JANE N., daughter of Samuel and Mary Jarvis, aged 28 years.

The funeral services will be held at the Second Presbyterian Church, in Clinton, near Fulton-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 15, at 2 P. M.

EMANUEL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Oct. 13, of scarlet fever, MARY, daughter of Michael and Frances Emanuel, aged 3 years and 5 months.

HILL.—In Washington City, where he had resided for the last 25 years, SILAS H. HILL Esq., a native of Portsmouth, N. H., in the 53d year of his age.

AZOY.—In Havana, Cuba, on Saturday, Sept. 22, WILLIAM AZOY, in the 21st year of his age.

BUTT.—In Paris, on Saturday, Sept. 29, Mr. ROBERT McCOSKEY BUTT, of New-York, in the 33d year of his age.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.

The terrific disasters that are recorded in the public journals, arising from the use of steam power—the mutilation and mangling of human bodies more shocking than the numerous deaths that result from this dangerous agent—the distress caused to survivors, and the destitution to which whole families are reduced by this slaughter of operatives—render it the duty of every man who employs power to give his workmen the advantage of a

PERFECTLY SAFE MOTOR

in every form of industry for which it can be employed.

The attention of the Legislature of this State was so emphatically called to the danger to which our community are exposed from the thousands of rotten boilers that fill our workshops and underlie our streets, that an act was passed at its last session to secure our citizens to some extent against these perils. There would be much reason to regret that this act failed accidentally to receive the signature of the Governor, were it not that the law can only partially secure us against these perils.

The man who employs a steam-engine by which death is caused, or a workman is disabled for life, cannot reason himself into the belief that he is not to blame, when he knows that he might have obtained the same power on equally favorable terms by the use of the

ERICSSON CALORIC ENGINE.

There are few forms of labor employing steam, in which this INEXPLOSIVE AND SAFE MOTOR,

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May not be advantageously employed. It is at the present moment, in more than FIVE HUNDRED PRACTICAL INSTANCES employed for job printing and printing daily newspapers; working hoisting-gear for warehouses, docks and ships; mills of various descriptions; pumps of all kinds, from those used in raising water in houses for domestic use, and those employed at railway stations, mines, and for pumping ships; also, for purposes of irrigation, and supplying villages with water. It has been tested with perfectly satisfactory results in the propulsion of boats and pleasure yachts and is practically employed in bakeries, tanneries and wire-making establishments; by book-binders, cabinet-makers and curriers; for box-wood cutting; for driving fans to ventilate buildings; for elevating grain, cutting glass, grinding quartz, grinding paints, grinding sugar-cane on plantations in Cuba; for propelling knitting and sewing machines; by manufacturers of plated ware, of printers' materials, of silverware, of agricultural implements, of matches, of hooped skirts; for picking hair for polishing combs, for shoemakers' uses for wood-turning, for sawing and planing lumber, for sand-sifting, tobacco-cutting, and tobacco pulverizing; for soda water manufacture; for bone-crushing, malt-mashing, towing, grinding cutlery; roasting, grinding and pulping coffee; for ginning cotton, grinding corn, cutting feed, domestic sawing, and for the various operations of farms and plantations.

Is it not the duty of every man who employs power in any of these industrial pursuits to ascertain if all his purposes cannot be abundantly supplied by the use of one or the other of the engines enumerated in the following table:

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Double 32-inch	2,600
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Double 40-inch	4,500
48-inch Cylinder	3,500
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AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 489, Oct. 13, 1860.

12, 6, 70, 44, 13, 37, 28, 58, 59, 38, 61, 26, 69.

Class No. 490, Oct. 13, 1860.

67, 52, 38, 29, 51, 77, 75, 63, 66, 36, 65, 18, 71.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 13, 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

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THEY IMPART ENERGY TO THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,
THEY INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
THEY STRENGTHEN THE DIGESTION,
THEY REGULATE THE SECRETIONS OF THE BODY,
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NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE AND CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The introductory Lecture to the regular course of instruction will be delivered by Prof. DOREMUS, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, in the College, 13th-st., near 4th-av., at 8 o'clock.

The Medical Profession, Students of Medicine, and the public generally, are respectfully invited.

By order of the Trustees. E. D. MORGAN, President.

BALLOU'S

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IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
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A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.

Sent by express to any part of the United States upon receipt, per mail, of the following measures, which will insure a perfect fit, for $12, $15, $18, and $24 per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen shirts.

The measures are as follows:

Neck—The distance around it. *Yoke*—The measure from the points of each shoulder. *Sleeve*—The length from the centre of the back to the wrist, with the arm bent. *Breast*—Distance around the body, under the armpits. *Waist*—Distance around. Also, the length of the shirt.

By sending the above measures we can guarantee you a perfect fit of our new style of the

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UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The Introductory Lecture to the ensuing Winter Course will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, at 7½ o'clock, by Prof. VALENTINE MOTT, in the College building, No. 107 East 14th-st., near 3d-av. The profession and public are respectfully invited to attend.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRINGS.

These Springs are situated in the valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee Co., New-York, eight miles south of the village of Medina, on the Erie Canal, and fourteen miles from Batavia.

The principal Acid Springs are three in number; beside these there are six others. They are all located within a circuit of about fifty rods. The medicinal qualities of the waters are fully shown in the subjoined testimonials. They contain a very large amount of Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Lime and Proto-Sulphate of Iron. The great medicinal virtues possessed by the waters depend very largely upon the presence, in such unusual quantities, of these curative substances.

ANALYSIS OF THE WATER.

One gallon contains:

Sulphuric Acids	113 312	Proto-Sulphate of Potash	2 497
Proto-Sulphate of Iron	32 216	Proto-Sulphate of Soda	3 182
Proto-Sulphate of Magnesia	8 491	Chloride of Sodium	1 492
Proto-Sulphate of Lime	13 724	Silicic Acid	3 324
Proto-Sulphate of Alumina	6 418	Organic Matter (lead)	5 554
		Total Grains	211 29

The following eminent gentlemen speak in strong terms of the medicinal value of these waters: Prof. Emmons, T. Romeyn Beck, M. D, of Albany; James McNaughton, M. D., of Albany; Edward Spring, M. D., of New-York; Dr. R. Campbell, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Dr. J. S. Shuler, of Lockport, N. Y. They recommend the waters confidently.

Dr. Beck says: "I am satisfied that these waters are highly valuable as medicinal agents."

Dr. Campbell says: "They must be highly beneficial for all chronic diseases of the stomach and bowels."

Dr. Shuler says, "I can in truth say that in all the cases in which I have prescribed the Oak Orchard Mineral Spring Water, it has been found useful, particularly in derangement of the digestive organs of long standing chronic, dyspepsia, pyrosis, diarrhœas and dysentery, &c. Although I have not used it much in urinary and cutaneous diseases, it cannot fail to be attended with great success in the treatment of those affections."

Dr. Spring says: "I have prescribed the Waters in my private practice to several of my patients, and both they and I have been very much pleased with their effects. The cases which have experienced the most benefit from its use were cases of general debility, resulting from a deranged condition of the digestive organs. One case of this kind in which the good effects of the Water were most strongly marked, was a case of chronic diarrhœa, of several years' standing, and which has been under my care for the last three years. The use of three bottles of the Water was, in this case, attended with the happiest results, restraining the diarrhœa, giving tone to the digestive organs, and, of course, improving the general health.

I am led to think from the experience I have had, that it will prove serviceable in cases of chronic dispepsia, when the stomach has been harassed and worn out by the long-continued and injudicious use of cathartic pills and drastic potions. I have observed that where the quantity above mentioned restrained the secretions from the bowels, and checked the diarrhœa, a double dose would in the same case produce an evacuation. This property is valuable, as obviating the necessity of giving other cathartic medicines, which, in similar cases, is to be avoided if possible.

Dr. S. P. White read a paper on the subject of these Waters, before the Academy of Physicians, in the City of New-York, in which he states that the Waters possess decidedly tonic, refrigerant and astringent properties; and that the class of diseases to which they are more particularly adapted, are chronic affections of the digestive and urinary organs, and some of the cutaneous diseases; chronic dyspepsia, chronic diarrhœa, chronic dysentery, chronic diuresis, chronic cystitis, diabetes, cases of passive hemorrhage, such as purpura hémorrhagica, and the colliquative sweats of Hectic Fever. The Water may also be often used with advantage, he says, in cases of low typhoid fevers; in convalescence from protracted fevers, to excite the appetite and promote digestion; in diarrhœa, particularly such as are dependent on a relaxed or ulcerated state of the mucous membrane of the intestines. In calculous affections, or lithiasis, attended with phosphatic sediments, it is the suitable remedy, being preferable to muriatic acid, as being more solvent and less apt by continued use to disorder the stomach. In febrile diseases it can be used, properly diluted, as a refrigerant to diminish thirst and preternatural heat. In skin diseases—in those forms of dyspepsia connected with an alkaline condition of the stomach, as in pyrosis, or water brash, it will prove better than hydrochloric acid. In cases of colica pictonum and other injurious consequences arising from the action of lead, this Water will prove to be an admirable antidote. In chronic phryngitis, laryngitis, chronic mucous catarrh and humid asthma, chronic ophthalmia, (externally,) as a gargle in ulcerated sore throats, in cases of salivation, and in leucorrhea and gleet, and also in piles.

We call particular attention to the following letter from J. H. Armsby, M. D.:

ALBANY HOSPITAL, May 24, 1860.

MR. OLCOTT—*Dear Sir:* I have used the "Oak Orchard Mineral Water" quite extensively during the past Winter, in private practice and in the Hospital.

My first patient had a large Phagedenic Ulcer, extending from the hip to the knee. The water was administered in tablespoonful doses four times daily, and the ulcer was covered with lint saturated in the water twice daily. The improvement was most decided and marked from the first day of its use, while the usual remedies had produced very little effect. In about five weeks from the commencement of the treatment, he left the Hospital nearly well, and resumed his ordinary business.

In several other cases, which I propose to notice hereafter, the water was found to be very efficacious.

The diseases in which I have found it most useful are as follows: Ill conditioned Ulcers, Diseases of the Skin, Passive Hemorrhages, Diarrheas depending on an atonic condition of the mucous membranes. In depraved and impoverished conditions of the body from specific diseases, and from intemperance.

I have used it with great advantage in Hemorrhoids, Fistula in Ano and Perineo, Hemhorrhages from the rectum, and in several other forms of disease.

In my opinion, and in my practice, it has fully sustained the reputation it has acquired as a remedial agent, and the remarkable properties as a tonic and astringent indicated in its chemical analysis. I propose to give it an impartial and extensive trial, and will give you my results, so far as they may be of value.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,
J. H. ARMSBY, M. D.

Hundreds of cases of diseases, especially those resulting from the scrofulous diathesis, have been caused by their use.

In skin diseases, even in confirmed leprosy, the waters have been signally successful.

A gentleman from Buffalo writes:

"I take pleasure in testifying to the value of the Oak Orchard Acid Water, sent me last Autumn. As a remedy for Dyspepsia or acidity of the stomach, I think it unequaled by anything I have seen used. Several members of my family have used it at intervals, and have always found relief after a few days' use."

A gentleman from St. Louis writes:

"The dozen bottles of Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water which you gave me last Spring entirely cured me of the distressing complaint (the bleeding piles) of which I had been afflicted for ten years; and at times to such a degree that I could not leave my bed for weeks, and if I ever meet you again I assure you I will try to reciprocate the favor."

A gentleman from Albany writes:

"Much has been said in commendation of the Oak Orchard Acid Spring Waters—its remarkable medicinal qualities, and its peculiar adaptation to certain diseases. As a remedy in Chronic Dysentery, in my opinion, it surpasses all others."

A gentleman residing in Alabama, writes:

"A small child of ours broke out all over with sores; we applied the usual remedies without effect. I then applied to our family physician, and he pronounced it a case of Scrofula, and treated it accordingly. But notwithstanding his skill, the sores increased in size and malignancy, until the child was a sight to behold. I cannot describe it as anything but a perfect mass of corruption. We almost entirely despaired of its recovery, until, through the influence of friends, who were acquainted with the healing properties of the Acid Water. I was induced to give it a trial. I accordingly obtained a keg of it, and commenced giving it in small doses and washing the child with it (full strength). This process we continued for about two weeks without giving any other medicine; and to our surprise, and to the surprise of our physician, the child began to improve. We continued this treatment for about forty-five days, and the child was well, the sores having all disappeared, and never since made their appearance. He is now a fine, healthy boy."

A Cincinnati gentleman writes:

"If any mortal is thankful that such a spring exists, it is myself. A sprightly little girl of ours was taken with what is termed scrofula. I applied to our family physician, and he gave the usual antidote, but to no purpose. The girl grew worse. We gave her different preparations of Sarsaparilla, but all to no purpose. She soon became shocking to behold—perfectly prostrated and reduced to a skeleton, almost every joint enlarged, and a running sore below the left knee; also on the right cheek and under the left ear were large running sores.

A friend of mine, then residing in the town of Pembroke, (the town adjoining where I then lived in Genesee County, N. Y.,) told me of the Sour Water which cured Salt Rheum, Old Sores, Dyspepsia, &c., and through his solicitations I procured a keg, and proceeded to the Springs, and after much trouble in getting there, I filled my keg and returned home. We then gave up all other remedies, and commenced giving the Water, about half a pint daily, and washing the sores sometimes a dozen times a day, and sometimes not so often. This treatment we continued about twenty days, and the sores continued to discharge about the usual quantity of matter, and we despaired of any beneficial effect to be derived from the water; but the child had become accustomed to its taste, and consequently was fond of it, and we allowed her to drink it.

Judge of our surprise, at the expiration of about forty days, to see her begin to improve. The sores began to heal, and in less than three months she was to all appearances in perfect health, and continues so. There is no appearance of the disease, except the scars which it left."

Many other testimonials of cures from respectable individuals may be seen on application to the Agent.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN USING THE BOTTLED WATER.

For drinking it should be diluted with an equal quantity of pure water, or

In all diseases of the skin, the water should be used internally; also by sponging the body with the water.

DOSE.—The following are given as medium doses for an adult; for children in proportion to age.

No positively definite dose, however, can be laid down, as the physician or patient may find it necessary, under some circumstances, to increase or diminish the dose.

To act generally on the system or as an alterative, from half a wine-glass to a wine-glass three times per day; as a cathartic, from half a tumbler to a tumbler full three times per day.

In cases of piles, constipation of the bowels, &c., a cathartic effect should be avoided.

Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

No water genuine unless procured from
HIRAM W. BOSTWICK, (late of Corning,) Metropolitan Hotel Buildings, No. 574 Broadway.

RICH AND POOR.
A STORY OF CITY LIFE,
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AVERAGE DAILY CIRCULATION
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"THE PRINCE'S BALL."
A HUMOROUS AND SATIRICAL POEM.
BY EDMUND C. STEDMAN,
Author of "The Diamond Wedding," "Lyrics and Idyls," etc.
Handsomely Illustrated
from designs by Henry L. Stephens.
The Publisher of
VANITY FAIR
would announce to the trade and the public that the third and last part of this very successful Poem will appear in the next week's issue, No. 43, (ready Wednesday, Oct. 17.)

PART III.—The Academy Ball—The *Vanderbilt's* Cargo—"Jewels from Florence and Silks from France"—The Couple who were not Admitted to the Ball—The Couple who were Admitted—The Audience—Presbyterians Turned Shakers—Gas-light, Glitter, Glory and Grandeur—Ghosts of our Grandfathers in Attendance—Out under the Stars—What the Man in the Moon thought of

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Send in their Orders Early.
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R. R. R.
RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS.
BLESSED AS A PROVIDENTIAL SPECIFIC BY THE CHURCH. THE CATHOLIC PRIESTS OF SOUTH AMERICA CURE THE SICK WITH RADWAY'S PILLS.

The invalid world, discarding the cathartic poisons Mercury and Calomel, demand RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS. And why? Because they operate immediately, but mildly; because they do not scrape and convulse the bowels like the corrosive purgatives and common pills; because one of them is more efficient than ten of those that are given wholesale; because they enable the sick to sleep, being composing, instead of irritating; because they cure all the bowel and stomach complaints, resulting from cold, exposure, and damp, unhealthy air; in short, because they regulate and tone the whole system, equalizing the circulation, and restoring to the digestive organs uniform and healthy action.

In South America, the Priests of the Catholic Church administer them to the sick. In the City of Quito, the capital of Equador, the Archbishop uses Radway's Pills and Ready Relief, and the Priests are curing the sick, afflicted with diseases of the liver, stomach, bowels, and kidneys, with marvelous speed. In these countries, Quinine, Calomel, and Mercury is administered in wholesale doses. Radway's Pills have effected wonders in ameliorating the sufferings of the people, induced by the use of these poisons.

Radway's Remedies are sold by Druggists everywhere.
RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st., New-York.

NEW POLKA. "THE PRINCE'S OWN."

This will be found to be one of the most brilliant polkas which has appeared for a long time. It will be published in full in the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL, No. 5. Ready on THURSDAY next. Composed by P. HARRISON. To be had of all news-agents. Copies mailed free on receipt of stamps, by A. HARTHILL & CO., No. 20 North William-st., New-York. Price Three Cents per copy.

BOYNTON'S FURNACES.

These SELF-CLEANING, SELF-PACKING, and GAS-TIGHT FURNACES have been thoroughly tested for six years, and have proved the most durable, economical and popular Furnaces in use, as those will acknowledge who have given them a trial.

BOYNTON'S PORTABLE HEATER

has also given very general satisfaction for the last eight years. Call and examine these Furnaces, or send for circulars with references.

RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO.,
No. 260 Canal-st., New-York.

De CORDOVA'S HUMOROUS POEM
ON
"BROADWAY,"
at Clinton Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, 16th inst.

THE BROOKLYN ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR, will hold their annual meeting, for the election of officers and the transaction of other business, on MONDAY EVENING, the 15th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the office of the Phenix Fire Insurance Company, No. 345 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall.

Members of the Association (all contributors and visitors are members,) and all interested in the welfare of the poor are invited to attend. Per order.

GEORGE HALL, President.

LUTHER EAMES, General Agent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as chambermaid, who thoroughly understands her business and is willing to do fine washing; best recommendation from her last place; no objection to City or country. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 193 7th-av., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an American girl to do the up-stairs work in a family where other help is kept; wages $7 per month. City reference. Inquire, from 9 till 4 o'clock, at No. 428 West 25th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman as a chambermaid; is a fine washer and ironer; understands French fluting perfectly. Call at her present employer's, No. 7 East 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, waitress, or nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman, with good City reference. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., west of Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and plain seamstress. No objection to go south with a family. Has good City references. Call for two days at No. 345 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress, or as laundress. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 5 Patchin-place, West 10th-st., west of 6th-av. Good City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman a situation as chambermaid and laundress. Apply at her present situation, No. 12 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, with best of City references. Apply at 155 West 29th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or waiting alone; would take care of children and do plain sewing; can do embroidery; can give good reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 491 2d-av., between 30th and 31st sts., two flight of stairs, in back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A neat and competent young woman desires a situation in any of the above capacities; will be found a first-class domestic; has lived with some of the highest families. No objection to assist in washing. The best of reference. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A tidy, respectable English girl wishes a situation in a private family in the City, as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business perfectly; is also a good seamstress; would be willing and obliging. Call at No. 445 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGLISH woman desires a situation as meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of cooking in the best style; makes every description of preserves; is neat, of an obliging disposition, and economical in her kitchen; has lived with some of the best families in City and country. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERIENCED woman wishes a situation in a private family as cook, and is a good family baker, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 111 West 20th-st., 3d floor, back room, between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen until engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands soups, jellies, and game; no objections to a hotel or first-class boarding-house. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 5th-st., near 2d-av., second floor. First-class City references.

AS COOK.—A GOOD COOK WISHES A SITUATION in a private family; understands her business well, and is an excellent bread baker; good City reference can be had. Can be seen at No. 63 20th-st., first door on second flight of stairs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A COMPETENT, respectable woman; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning and larding, jellies, souffles and pastries; best of City reference. Apply at No. 629 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation in a private family as cook; she is a first-rate cook, and perfectly understands her business; lived seven years in one family. Can get the very best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 209 4th-st., in the fruit store near University-place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT Englishwoman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Scotch Presbyterian, as cook; understands baking of all kinds; understands housekeeping of every kind. The best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for one day, at No. 306 Greenwich-st., between Jay and Harrison, front room, second floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH Protestant young woman, a situation as first-rate cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, who thoroughly understands her business in every branch; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two young girls, one as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker, and understands pastry; the other as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 82 King-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 130 West 20th-st., in the basement, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as first-rate cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing of a small private family; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 91 West 19th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook and housekeeper, or professed cook in a gentleman's family, by an experienced and well recommended Scotch woman. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young girl; is a good plain cook; first-rate washer and ironer; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 3 6th-st., front basement, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES a situation; she can cook well, bake well, and wash and iron well. The party can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—A COLored girl wants a situation as a plain cook or chambermaid; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 33 West 17th-st., rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A REspectable young woman, thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation in the above capacity. No objection to do general housework. Has lived with nice families in City and country; is an excellent baker of bread and pies, &c., &c. Wages from $7 to $8 per month. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, to go out by the day or week as dressmaker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 141 31st., between 7th and 8th avs. Ring the third bell.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as a dressmaker; place for the Winter where there is a family of young ladies. Apply at No. 410 3d-av., in the fancy store next to Post-office F.

AS GENERAL SERVANTS.—THE LADIES and employing public generally can find every day at our establishment, a very large selection of the most respectable servants, comprising cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, waitresses and nurse girls, also general houseworkers. Most of the above domestics have been known to the proprietors for a length of time, and are recommended by Brooklyn families with whom they have lived. N. B.—None but respectable servants admitted, and our entire business done on principles of strict honor. MANNING & CO., No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE middle-aged female, of refined education, wishes to keep house for a single man; her object is a comfortable home more than wages. Call at Henderson's office, Nassau-st., from 10 till 4 o'clock. Can produce most respectable references as to character, &c.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as lady's maid and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman; understands dressmaking; operates Grover & Baker's sewing-machine; does up fine muslins, and arranges linen in every style; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 365 6th-av., near 23d-st.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as lady's maid and dressmaker; understands cutting and fitting, and hair-dressing; or would go by the day; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 203 3d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—THE ADVERTISER IS A Protestant girl, and wishes a situation as laundress in some respectable family, who are both godly and religiously disposed, with such she would be happy and contented, and willing to work; none others need apply; the country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 6th-st., front basement.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman who is not afraid of work, a situation as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of French fluting and fine washing; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as laundress; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has lived for several years in her last place, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 23 West 13th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, competent girl, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; does up linens in magnificent style; or as chambermaid and waitress; also as cook; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, ice-creams. Call at No. 216 East 23d st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE woman, a situation as nurse; has been in that capacity many years; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 52 12th-st., near Broadway, in the music-store.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a respectable girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, or seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of embroidery; has lived over six years in her last place. Can be seen at No. 55 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear. Call or address a note.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and seamstress, or seamstress only, or to take charge of an infant, by a Protestant young woman who lived five years in her last situation, to which she refers. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, understands dressmaking, or as housekeeper or matron, by an English widow. Speaks French fluently. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Call or address at her present employer's, No. 58 West 35th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a very responsible and highly-recommended girl, as nurse and seamstress; is fully capable of the care of an infant from its birth and from her patient and mild disposition, peculiarly adapted to the care of children; will do light chamberwork, and nurse. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST CLASS ENGLISH seamstress competent to make all kinds of family clothing, ladies' childrens' and infants' clothing, will go out by the day or week or take the work home. Apply at No. 408 16th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., 3rd floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting, and does all kinds of family sewing; is willing to do chamberwork, and make herself useful; has unexceptionable City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, corner of 12th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman as seamstress; has no objection to do light housework; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's sewing machines. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 303 4th-av., near 23d-st., in the fancy store, for three days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, quick seamstress, a situation in a private family; understands making children's dresses and all kinds of family-sewing; would assist in the care of children or do light chamberwork; can give the best City reference; wages not so much an object as a home. Can be seen at No. 362 East 10th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A REspectable girl, a situation as seamstress and to assist with chamberwork; is a neat, quick sewer, is a good shirt maker; has good City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at her present employer's, No. 224 Madison-av., near 38th-st.

AS TRAVELING MAID.—A SITUATION wanted to travel with a family, by a respectable young woman, or to wait on an invalid; has no objection to go to any foreign port; the best of reference given. Apply or address by note, for two days, at No. 113 East 22d-st., near 3d-av.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman as first-class waitress; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 West 19th-st., front room, first floor.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse, by a young healthy woman, who is every way qualified as a good nurse. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S offices, late Bible House, have removed to the spacious rooms, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, extending through to 8th-st., near Broadway, where may be found a large assortment of first-class domestics, with investigated characters and qualifications. German and French help always on hand for City or country. The French and German languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for city or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 133 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as book-keeper in a wholesale house, either South or West; grocery preferred. Is willing to make himself generally useful. The best of reference given. Address, for one week, HENRI LE CLAN, Madison-square Post-office, New-York.

AS CARPENTER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young man, as carpenter and painter; would make himself useful in various branches of industry; has the best of reference as to capability and sobriety; has no objections to any part of the country. Address J. C. Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young man, of good address, careful and attentive to his business, and of perfectly sober habits, a situation as coachman; understands the care of horses thoroughly; is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has the very best of City reference, having lived five years in one place. Call or address J. K. C., No. 121 East 20th-st., in the basement, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable single man, who has had long experience in this City, has lived with some of the first families; can give the best City reference for character and capability. Can be seen at No. 50 6th-av., at Mr. Campbell's saddlery store, or address a note to J. K., at the above place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a strictly temperate single man; understands his business in every respect, and can be recommended as such by his late employer in the City. Address D. D., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as coachman by a steady, strictly temperate, single man; is an excellent groom, careful and experienced driver, and can be well recommended as such by his late employers; no objection to City or country. Call or address at No. 158 Greene-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts., first floor, front room, for A. B.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—AN ENGLISHMAN, with good reference, wants a situation as coachman and plain gardener; understands the care of stock; can make himself useful in any department of a gentleman's family. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener by a man who understands his business; can give the best of City reference. The country preferred. Address P. P., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom in the City or County by a Protestant young Scotchman; is single and of genteel address; has recently arrived in this country; would be glad to meet a respectable family; is not afraid of hard work, and would make himself generally useful; has lived in one of the first families in Scotland for the last 12 years, and has a good recommend therefrom. Apply by letter for two days to A. D. C., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a young unmarried man whose character and capacity will be fully indorsed by his present employer, at No. 24 Waverly place.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a first-class gardener; understands the culture of grapes under glass in hot and cold houses, greenhouse and out-door plants and flowers, or would lay out a new place. Address C. H., at the seed-store No. 31 John-st., for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, TO MAKE AN engagement as gardener, by a man who understands his business in every respect, having a practical knowledge of graperies and greenhouses; also, the care of all kinds of stock suitable for a gentleman's estate. Address D. G., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—THE ADVERTISER WILL PAY $20 to any one who procures him a permanent situation as porter, or such like, in any store either in this City or Brooklyn, where he can earn a living; best of references given from gentlemen which can be referred to in this City. Address J. W., Box No. 213 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a steady and active man who perfectly understands his business, and having good City reference. Can be seen or address C. W., No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., in the harness and trunk store for three days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady man, as waiter in a private family; understands his business in all its branches, and can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Address, for three days, at 62 and 64 University-place.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a Protestant Englishman, single; good City references given; can be seen one week. Call from 10 to 12, or 2 to 4, or address F. E. No. 102 East 13th-st.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS. —A young man wishes to obtain a situation as barkeeper in some first-class house, south, or in this City; the South preferred. He has served in the capacity of head bar-keeper for several years on Broadway, and is willing to devote his time to the interest of his employer, not being afraid of work. The highest testimonials given as regards honesty, sobriety, and good behavior. Address THOMAS, Box No. 100 *Times* Office, for 3 days.

TO PHYSICIANS AND INVALIDS.—WANTed, by an intelligent man, who has had much experience in the care and management of the sick, a situation as man nurse, or would be willing to travel with an invalid; the highest medical references. Any communication addressed to Dr. ROSE, No. 282 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, will meet with prompt attention.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY FROM 16 TO 18 YEARS of age, who writes a good hand, and is quick at figures, in a jobbing house. Apply, in hand writing of applicant, naming age, reference, &c., Box No. 1,398 Post-office.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK WHO THOROughly understands her business, will assist in washing and ironing, and can bring good City reference; none other need apply. Call before 11 o'clock at No. 103 Waverley place.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, IN A VERY small family, a girl to do general housework; must be a good washer and ironer. Call at No. 158 Union-st., Brooklyn.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A first-class laundress. None need apply unless they can bring the best of City reference. Call between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock at No. 30 West 36th-st.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN as salesman, who understands the dry goods business. Apply at No. 65 4th-st., Williamsburgh.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITER.—WANTED, two German girls, one as chambermaid, to assist in washing, and the other as waiter, who can speak English. Apply, with recommendations, at No. 56 9th-st., four doors west of 5th-av.

MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of SWITZERLAND. Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives, &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTES, BELLS, DRUMS and CASTAGNETTES, Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies, Negro Songs, &c. TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

Musical Boxes repaired.

SHOW CASES of every description manufactured by G. WINTER, No. 16 North William-st. N. B.—A good assortment constantly on hand.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A handsomely-furnished front room, second story, with bedroom attached, with full or partial board, to let to a gentleman and wife; house has all the modern improvements, pleasantly situated; terms moderate. Also, rooms for two or three gentlemen. No. 25 Abingdon-square, east side, next door to Troy-st.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF SPACIOUS ROOMS on second floor, furnished or unfurnished; also, single rooms, suitable for a family or a party of gentlemen, with private table, or without board, may be had at No. 9 Lafayette-place, in the immediate neighborhood of Astor Library and Cooper Institute.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND EXTENSION-room; also, a large and elegant room on the second floor to let, with board. They are all handsomely furnished, have every convenience and are suitable for gentlemen and their wives. Unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 104 2d-av.

BOARDING.—IN A GENTLEMAN'S FAMILY, ON the second floor of a large fine house, a very desirable parlor, with bedroom connecting, can be had by a gentleman and his wife; location on 4th-st., near Broadway. A note, with name and address to J. L., Box No. 150 *Times* Office, will receive attention.

BOARDING.—A FINE ROOM TO LET, WITH board, in a private family where no other boarders are taken, in 5th-st., near 2d-av. Location very pleasant. Inquire of A. W. KENNEDY, No. 153 Bowery.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS AND A SINgle room, with board, at No. 105 West 14th-st.; the locality central and very pleasant, and the house superior in every respect.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH PARtial board, for gentlemen, at No. 252 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—AT NO. 72 WEST 21ST-ST., A FEW boarders can be accommodated with fine rooms and a pleasant home.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PARTY OF SINgle gentlemen, wishing to occupy two very handsome rooms, (on same floor,) well furnished, and at moderate prices, can hear of such on addressing a note, with references, to Mrs. SMITH, Box No. 101 *Times* Office. Bath in the house.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, will find at No. 25 Concord-st., a very pleasant room. Reference required.

A LARGE AND HANDSOME FRONT ROOM on the second floor to let, to one or two single gentlemen, in a private family; terms $20 per week, including breakfast, tea and gas-light; house heated by furnace; location No. 162 West 42d-st., where any persons desiring a pleasant residence in the upper part of the City, in the vicinity of Central Park, and convenient to the cars and omnibuses, are requested to call without delay.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—HOUSE in Remsen-street and has all modern improvements. A gentleman and wife without children would find all the comforts and privileges of a home. Unexceptionable references required. Address HOME, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A LADY WISHES BOARD in the vicinity of Union square; a comfortable room, which the occupant could furnish, with dinner in the middle of the day, would be required. Good references given and expected. Address Box No. 3,254 Post-office.

A LARGE, CLEAN, WELL FURNISHED bedroom, without board, for two single gentlemen in a respectable quiet private house, where the family consists of two persons. Also a single bedroom for one; beds and furniture new and best quality. For terms inquire at No. 6 Rose-st.

ROOMS TO RENT.—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, to gentlemen only, with or without partial board; house contains all the modern improvements and is pleasantly situated. No. 159 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Best of reference given and required.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BED-ROOM, with gas, bath &c., to let to a single gentleman, on 13th-st., near 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

LARGE AND HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to let at No. 45 Bond-st. Also, several single rooms. A party wishing to keep house can have privilege in kitchen; terms reasonable.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED.—IN A strictly private family, for a gentleman and wife. Address, stating terms, location, &c., COMMISSION MERCHANT, Box No. 925 Post-office. References exchanged.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,200 A YEAR MADE BY ANY ONE with $10 at cutting Stencil Work. Large and small steel dies, whole letters, two alphabets, figures and border tools, with sixteen chisels and gouges for large work, with a quantity of stock sufficient to retail for $150, Square, compass, finishing plate, polishing brush, frames, shears, smoothing-stones, die-case, curve pattern sample designs, hammer and block, with recipe for indelible ink and mercantile stencil ink; all necessary instructions for cutting stencil frames, making stencil brushes, and in short, the whole system of carrying on the stencil business at wholesale, with sufficient stock and tools of every description, warranted perfect, or exchanged at any time free for new. This whole outfit, entire and complete, is furnished for $10. Dies all patented.

The American Stencil Tool Works, at Springfield, Vermont, have a cash fund of $20,000 invested exclusively in the manufacture of Stencil Tools, having the largest and most valuable water-power in the State, with a wheel of 75-horse power, affording customers infinite advantages.

Samples and particulars free. Address A. J. FULLAM, (Patentee and Proprietor,) No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Boston; No. 212 Broadway, New-York; or Springfield Vermont.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—A GENTLEMAN WITH capital wishes to engage in any well-established business or enterprise promising success. He is now connected with one of the most respectable mercantile houses in this City, to whom he refers. Applications must bear real names, or satisfactory references, before an interview can be had. Address F. G., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

TO JEWELRY MANUFACTURERS OR IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS.—Wanted to buy a well established business, or take the place of a partner intending to retire, by a gentleman who fully understands the above and well known in the market, in exchange for the very best of good paying real estate in this City, and cash or satisfactory paper. Address CONFIDENTIAL, Box No. 1,750 Post-office.

WANTED.—A PERSON WITH A CASH CAPITAL of $5,000 to $10,000 to join in a manufacturing business, well established, and in full operation. The goods manufactured are hardware goods, and the business can be increased to any amount. For further particulars, apply to Box No. 141, Post-office, Trenton, New-Jersey.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY FOR SALE. —A first-class gallery, doing a good business, in a flourishing and large village on the Hudson River, for sale cheap if applied for immediately. Reason of selling, ill-health of the artist. Address Box No. 252 Yonkers, N. Y.

$3,500—FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED AND paying manufacturing business, well located down town; orders in advance; business increasing, and done mostly for cash. For particulars, address D. W., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY-STORE, in one of the best localities on 6th-av., with a business successfully established. Inquire of G. W. HUNGERFORD, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 6.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—AN EXPERIENCED ENGlish governess desires an engagement in the United States. Course of instruction includes English, French, (acquired in France,) Italian, music and the elements of drawing. Has had seven years' experience in private families in England. Address, stating terms, M. Y. M., care of Warne & Co., News Agents, Toronto.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF thorough education and experience, who is now teaching in one of the first families in the City, has leisure for a few more pupils in the classics, modern languages and English branches. Boys fitted for college, if desired. The best references given. Address D. Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG lady, a situation as governess, where instruction in the higher English branches, Mathematics and Music, from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M., would be considered an equivalent for board. Address J. A. S., Brooklyn Post-office, for one month.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.—AN ENGAGEment wanted as teacher in some institutes or private families, by an artist who has taught the above arts in some of the principal institutes and private families in this City. Best references given. Terms moderate. Address L. K., No. 45 Bleecker-st.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, WHO HAS FOR SEVeral years been successfully engaged in teaching, desires a position to instruct in the usual branches of an English education, either in a school or as daily teacher in a private family; references given. Address O. L., care of P. Cole, Esq., No. 866 Broadway.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A NATIVE OF France as a resident teacher of French and Mathematics in a boys' boarding school, a few miles from the City; one who is willing to devote himself generally to the interests of the school preferred. Address PLAYFAIR, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A LADY, A situation as governess to young children, or companion; would make herself useful in the family; either in the City or to go South; satisfactory references. Call or address H. J., No. 129½ East 20th-st.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN WISHES TO give private lessons—reading, writing and conversation—for $3 per month; at residence, $5. Address L. G., Bible-house Post-office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York,

No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York,

TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.

At 4 P. M. for children—at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.

In addition to the Court Quadrille, Prince Imperiale, Evergreen Empire, and other social dances, Minuet Quadrille, Linda, and other educational dances already introduced by Mr. DODWORTH, a variety of newer dances will be brought forward during the season. La Czarine, just received from Paris, and the Quadrille Sirienne, which is especially adapted to the development of graceful movement in children.

Circulars of terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

A NEW CLASS IS NOW FORMING AT HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY. No. 206 8th-av., near 21st-st.

DAYS OF TUITION MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All the modern and approved dances taught. Apply as above.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 58 West 14th-st., will open Oct. 6, for misses and masters and on Oct. 11 for gentlemen. School and private classes attended in the City or out of town. Circulars can be had at the Academy.

DANCING.—NEW CLASSES FORMING AT PROF. FONDS'S Academy, No. 275 Bleecker-st. Term commences at time of entering the name.

POLITICAL.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL Committee will meet at the Osborne House, Rochester, on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Sec'y. SIMEON DRAPER, Ch'n.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. 48 EAST 24TH-ST.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Classics, mathematics, Spanish, German, English studies, besides the French, which is the language of the school; 17 teachers. No money or pains spared to render this institution as complete as possible. Gymnastics and equitation. References, names of former pupils and their parents, &c., in circulars. There is a Primary Department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

PROFESSOR A. BAILLOT'S

ANTI-BOOK SYSTEM,

or, nature's practical method for teaching languages. Classes for ladies, for gentlemen and for children. New-York—Wood's Buildings, No. 563 Broadway. Brooklyn—No. 16 Court-st., opposite City Hall.

The classes for 1860-61, will begin on

MONDAY, OCT. 15,

and Prof. BAILLOT will be in attendance to receive subscribers, from the 29th September, New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, om 9 to 8 P. M., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 3 to 8 P. M., and in Brooklyn every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 8 to 12 A. M.

The reputation of Prof. A. BAILLOT, and of his system, has spread so far and wide in the community, that it is needless to enter into long details about the advantages and success of his method without books.

Perfect practical proficiency in reading, writing and speaking French is guaranteed in a course of 100 lessons.

A pamphlet, containing full particulars as to the system, days and hours of the classes, terms, &c., and giving references and testimonials, may be had at the rooms in New York and in Brooklyn.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The next academic year of this popular seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 18th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this Institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

P. S.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT

Respectfully announces to Parents and Guardians that her English and French Boarding and Day School will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, No. 32 West 15th-st.; at the bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Breusing's music-store, No. 701 Broadway. Applications by letter until Sept. 1 will receive prompt attention, on and after which date Madame C. MEARS BURKHARDT will be happy to receive them in person.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

will be reopened at No. 43 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

MRS. E. B. RICHARDS HAVING REMOVED to No. 36 East 32d-st., New-York, is prepared to receive young ladies, who do not wish to enter a regular boarding school, but who are desirous of spending the Winter in New-York, for the purpose of taking lessons in music, drawing, languages, &c., of the best masters, in connection with attendance on lectures, concerts, &c. Mrs. R. will also receive those who propose attending a day school. Satisfactory references given and required. Circulars sent if desired.

ELM PARK SCHOOL FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Railroad and Telegraphic communication. Dr. RICHARDS, Principal,—assisted by accomplished Instructors. The course of study is solid and extensive, comprising the ancient and modern languages and mathematics. Primary Department embracing children from 5 to 12 years of age, under the charge of Mrs. RICHARDS. Terms moderate. Bowling-alley and gymnasium for the use of pupils. For circulars, call at No. 270 4th-av., J. M. RICHARDS & CO., or address Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELUSCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's No. 884 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, begins its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway.

CEDARCROFT BOARDING-SCHOOL.—Near Boiling Spring, eight miles from Jersey City; HOWARD HINTON, A. M. Locality healthy and retired. Boys prepared for college or business. References, President Columbia College, Rector Trinity Church, N. Y., and present patrons. Circulars at Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway. Address of Principal, No. 10 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

AT PAINE'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. The extraordinary and unparalleled amount of patronage bestowed upon these institutions afford gratifying evidence that the facilities for acquiring a thorough business education is appreciated by a discerning public. Over 1,000 students have been registered and in attendance within the past year.

FAIR HAVEN SEMINARY.—T. G. SLOAN, Principal.—This is a family school for twelve boarding scholars; location healthy—one mile east of New-Haven; has been in operation 9 years; Winter term begins Wednesday, Nov. 7. Circulars at E. GOODENOUGH'S, No. 122 Nassau-st., or J. H. TINGLEY'S No. 49 Cortlandt-st.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. —Prof. D. LAGROIX, No. 859 Broadway, continues to impart thorough practical instruction in the French language to ladies and gentlemen, by a simple and efficient method. Day and evening classes. The highest references and testimonials given. Apply before 11 o'clock A. M., or after 6 P. M.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-eighth term of this well-known and popular boarding-school will be commenced on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, and continue five months. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold st.; H. SEYMOUR, No. 52 Beekman-st., or of Rev. E. SEYMOUR, Principal, Bloomfield, N. J.

BUSINESS EDUCATION.—DOLBEAR'S COMmercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, affords unusual facilities for acquiring practical business accomplishments. Students are trained into manly business habits, and become quick in figures, rapid business penmen, and good book-keepers in one quarter. Three $5 desks vacant this day.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Term begins Sept. 13. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and after Sept. 6, at the school.

MISS E. LENDRUM'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 64 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 11. A very limited number of Boarding pupils will be received in the family. Circulars may be obtained at her residence.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE.—CONVENIENT TO NEW-YORK.—Well adapted for boys or girls, or both. Has been conducted by present proprietor eight years, and paid well. Also favorably located for a hotel for Summer resort. Terms easy. Address Box No. 4,040 New-York Post-office.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Terms $100 a session. Next session will open Nov. 1. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, Esq., No. 128 Broadway; W. Underhill, Esq., No. 163 Water-st.; or of the Principal.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., No. 596 BROADWAY. —Schools, families supplied with competent teachers, and parents with school-circulars, and teachers with position. References, Faculty Amherst and Rutgers, Col. Dr. Lowell Mason, Rev. D. C. Van Norman, &c. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory Department,) No. 842 Broadway, corner 13th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683, at Christern's No. 763 Broadway, and at 105 2d-av.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL AND MR MILLS respectfully announce that their School for Young Ladies, No. 7 West 22d-st., is now organized and ready for the reception of pupils. A Preparatory School forms a part of the organization.

REDDING INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Session will begin Nov. 7. Catalogues may be had of Benedict Bros., No. 5 Wall-st.

D. SANFORD, A. M., } Principals.
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PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING taught in a practical and satisfactory manner. Ornamental penmanship executed to order by WHEELER & DIXON, No. 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st. Open day and evening.

THE FALL SESSION OF THE HOME Institution, Easton, Conn., will commence Nov. 15. Circulars may be had of N. Sullivan, Esq., Nos. 30 to 36 Park-place, or of the Principal, A. H. WHEELER.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL HAS reopened its Primary, Commercial and Classical Departments. Circulars at the University. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

$82 50. ASHLAND INSTITUTE—GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Term commences Nov. 1. Catalogues at No. 122 Nassau-st., (upstairs,) and No. 249 W[illegible]-st.

MISS KENNEDY'S PRIVATE CLASSES for young ladies, No. 33 West 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Miss KENNEDY also receives a limited number of boarding pupils.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —A Boarding-School for Boys.—The forty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Nov. 1, 1860. For circulars, address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Winter session commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars address the Principal.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under 14, $125, above that age, $150. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, the Principal. Location unsurpassed.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AV., CORner 29th-st., will reopen THURSDAY Sept. 13. For terms apply as above, or at No. 165 Lexington-av. Rev S. R. DAVIS and D. P. LEE, Principals.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Academical year will commence Oct. 2, 1860. Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, reference, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE

Is now open for the reception of young ladies. For Catalogues or admission, address L. D. and C. F. MANSFIELD, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, New-York.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

Lexington-av., near 37th-st.

Term commences Sept. 10.

FRENCH CLASSES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—$2 per month. MADAME A. GRIEUMARD, Diplomée de l'Université de France Académie de Paris, most respectfully offers to schools, or persons, private lessons in the French language. No. 43 West 13th-st.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, AT WILTON, CONN.—Location healthy. Every effort put forth to make pupils happy, contented, and to instruct. Terms $120 to $160 per year. For full particulars, address the principal, AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. —Mr. ELISEE CHARLIER, No. 1,002 Broadway, 1st door above 28th-st., east side.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, CONN.—Terms, $140 per annum. C. H. WHEELER, Principal.

THE SCHOOL LATELY KNOWN AS MISS SPALDING'S, Elizabeth, New-Jersey, has been reopened under the superintendence of its former teachers.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.

For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms.

No. 203 BROADWAY.

Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.

This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3, 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depot: $45, $50, $100, £160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,

No. 203 Broadway, Importers of Busson Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

CHICKERING & SONS,

Manufacturers of

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,

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MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR

MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,

For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,

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Pianos to rent.

FREDERICK J. HUDSON

Respectfully informs his pupils and friends of this City and Brooklyn, that he has resumed his instructions in music,

INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL,

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Mr. APTOMMAS has returned to New-York to resume his professional engagements. He has just published his new Instruction Book, with which the Harp may be learned in half the usual time. Ladies provided with instruments for practicing. Address Conservatoire de la Harpe, No. 114 West 34th-st., New-York.

MR. GEORGE WM. WARREN,

Organist of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, teaches the

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Applications by Post-office or at his residence, No. 6 Garden-st., Brooklyn Heights.

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PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS

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WM HALL & SON,

No. 543 Broadway, (between Prince and Spring sts.,) Publishers of Music, dealers in all kinds of Musical Instruments and merchandise. The celebrated Driggs Patent Pianos.

CHAMBERS' PIANOS AND MELODEONS

Prices from $40 to $400.

Warerooms in the Bible House 8th-st., corner of 4th-av. Send for a circular.

KAVEN, BACON & CO.,

Overstrung Pianos,

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A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte at half-price, at No. 676 6th-av., near 39th-st.; is elegantly finished in the style of Louis XIV.; superb carved legs, full round corners, rich serpentine work, overstrung bass, French action; rich, powerful tone; nearly new; is without spot or blemish; most celebrated City makers, having full warrantee; price $265; will be boxed for shipping, if desired, and an object made for cash. Apply, for four days, from 7 A. M. till 8 P. M.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.

HORACE WATERS, Agent.

No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—YOUNG AMERICA; FOUR Waltzes for the Nation, and the President's March; by Prof. Eugene A. Weiner, with vignette of the Father and Mother of our country and Lord Renfrew, bearing the motto, "Let us hope that he (Lord Renfrew,) may become a true-hearted American citizen." The President's March is written with Ernest von Herringen's new musical notation somewhat modified by Prof. Eugene A. Wierer. Price 40 cents. Just published by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

MUSICAL CARD.—THE COMPOSITIONS OF the classical and modern school of piano-forte playing taught by Mr. L. J. GILLILAND, from London. Letters to be addressed to the care of C. Breusing, No 701 Broadway, or Chickering & Sons No 694 Broadway, or to his residence, No. 1 Rutgers-place, corner of Jefferson st.

A FRENCH LADY, PERFECT PIANIST and player, pupil of Ascher, pianist to the Empress of the French, wishes to give private lessons. Pupils advanced preferred. Prices moderate. Address Mrs. WAUTERS, No. 21 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Best references if required.

ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, PIANOS, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of Music and Musical Instruments in the country at lowest rates. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music-store, 329 Broadway.

R. NUNNS & CLARK HAVE REOPENED for a few days, at their old stand, No. 785 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., and now offer the balance of their stock of Piano-fortes at greatly reduced prices for cash, to close the concern.

LINDEMAN & SONS, NO. 636 BROADWAY, Piano Manufacturers. These Pianos are highly recommended by the following artists: Gustav Satter, Carl Anschutz, John N. Pattison, Max Maretzek.

TENOR SINGER WANTED.—ONE WITH A good tenor voice, who can read plain music, and is willing to sing at from $100 to $150, may apply immediately at No. 150 East 49th-st., near 3d-av.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.

WILLIAM HEERDT.

Manufactory and Warerooms,

No. 150 Wooster-st.,

Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.

A large and extensive stock on hand.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—FIRST-CLASS IN various styles and colors. Also grained and ornamented. Warranted superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Also, Mattresses, Bedding &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 652 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED FURNITURE for $25 in all colors—warranted; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 590 Hudson-st. New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail.

LECTURES.

CHARITY FUND OF PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL BROTHERHOOD.—A lecture will be delivered in aid of the above fund at the large chapel of the New-York University on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 16, by Rev. J. W. McILWAINE, Rector of Christ Church, Rouse's Point, New-York. Subject: Ritualism. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock; tickets 25 cents, to be had at the Church Bookstore, No. 762 Broadway; Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway; D. Dana, jr., No. 381 Broadway; McRae's, No. 332 Canal-st., and at the door, on the evening of the lecture.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Mr. GOUGH will deliver a second lecture on *Temperance*, THURSDAY EVENING, 18th inst., in Plymouth Church commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets will be for sale at SWAYNE'S, in Fulton-st. L. H. HOLMES, Chairman, &c.

HOTELS.

FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHED HOTEL, "The Mansion House," Little Silver, with stabling, barn, out-houses, furniture, &c., and about four acres of land. For particulars, apply on the premises. Access by Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company, foot of Robinson-st.

THE ST. CLAIR HOUSE HAS BEEN REcently furnished with the view of making it a specialty for gentlemen. Gents wishing rooms, transient or permanent at a moderate price, would do well to call at the above house, No. 156 Prince street.

DR. RIGGS' TRUSS CHALLENGES COMparison with any other. New appliances for varicocele and enlarged veins, No. 2 Barclay-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ROCK COUNTY, WISCONSIN, LANDS FOR SALE.

3,800 acres of rich prairie and heavily timbered land, near the flourishing town of Janesville, Wis., for sale. These lands were selected for the present owner twenty-five years ago, as the best for agricultural purposes in Rock County, and this county is acknowledged to possess the richest lands in the State. They will be sold in such parcels as may be required, and the principal part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

For further particulars, inquire of JOHN HOWE, Footville, Wis., on the premises, or to FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.

MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING.

For sale, a house in 10th-st., between Broadway and University-place. Location suitable for the dress-making and millinery business. Apply to

JOHN C. WILLIS,

No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale about 120 acres of his real estate, situate at Port Morris, in the town of Morrisania, Westchester County, and distant only six miles from foot of 10th-st., New-York. This property fronts about 3,000 feet on the East River, having a depth of water at low tide of from 20 to 60 feet, a dock, 180 feet in length, is already built on it; 138th-st., (100 feet wide) is opened from Harlem River directly to the property alluded to; it is also easy of access by the Port Morris branch of the Harlem RR. The subscriber has the right (granted to him by the State) to land under water, with docking privileges, &c.; he was also granted a valuable franchise (see chap. 509, laws of 1860) by the Legislature, which franchise he will assign to the purchaser or purchasers of the property. To capitalists this offers a safe investment, as land in the immediate vicinity of that proposed to be sold, and without possessing a tithe of its advantages, has risen in value within the last three years full 150 per cent. Full particulars as to price, terms, &c., will be given on application to RUTHERFORD & EMBREE, Counselors, &c., No. 37 Wall st., (Jauncey Court,) New-York, or to the subscriber on the premises, or, if by letter, addressed to him at Harlem Post-office, New-York. G. MORRIS.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, THE BEAUTIFUL and valuable property located on Fulton and Clinton avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 16 ordinary full-sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ON PACIFIC-ST., between Portland and Carlton avs.—Those three magnificently-finished houses, with all modern improvements; one is two-story and basement, and two three-story and basement, Philadelphia front, brown-stone trimmings; prices, $4,000, $5,000, $3,000 and $3,500, in bond and mortgage. Cars pass within three minutes' walk of the door. Apply to FAGAN & CLAFFY, on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 30 GREENwich-av.; house three stories, basement, and sub-cellar; fitted with all the conveniences; lot 20 by 101 feet; on the rear of the lot is a good three-story shop, 25 by 30; this will be a good stand for a builder, laundry or manufacturing business of any kind, as the lot is on a principal avenue, and double depth. Apply at No. 122 Clinton-place.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR WESTern lands 8 houses; first-class three-story bricks, 21x48 feet, lot 100 feet, gas and water, well located for investment; $1,000 required in cash; send description of lands. I have also some bargains to offer; a brownstone, or brick house, or cottage. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 92 Broadway—12 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, in the most perfect order, replete with the modern improvements, frescoed throughout; situated No. 60 East 34th-st., between 4th-av. and Madison-av. Can be seen at any time through the day. Inquire of G. J. HAMILTON, No. 397 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN BROOKLYN— Built of brick; brown-stone trimmings; 2½ stories; basement and sub-cellar; gas, throughout, and water in the kitchen, finished in a superior manner; situated on State-st., No. 348, between Nevins and Powers sts., convenient within a block of cars to all the ferries. Terms made easy. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE HOUSE, BEAUtifully situated on high ground and in a nicely improved neighborhood, with all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold water, gas, bath, &c., with two lots of ground, handsomely laid out, on the south-east corner of 84th-st. and 1st-av. Apply on the premises. Possession given immediately if desired.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR SCRANTON OR LUZERNE COUNTY PROPERTY, PENN. —A snug brick house and lot in Brooklyn, on a good street and in perfect order; a safe investment, and a fair trade. Apply at Wall-st. Ferry Brooklyn, or No. 92 Broadway, from 12 to 3. JOHN BRAINERD.

FOR SALE.—A NEW FIRST-CLASS BROWNstone front house, three-stories and high basement, with all modern improvements, gas fixtures, &c., complete, north side of West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., No. 193. Apply to J. W. OGDEN, 11th-av., 29th and 30th sts., planing mill.

FOR SALE—THE GENTEEL ENGLISH BASEment house, No. 89½ West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; has recently been put in complete order; but, as the owner is obliged to leave the City, will be sold low. Apply on the premises.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE, AN ELEGANT English-basement house on the 5th-av., near Madison-square. For cards to view the house and further information, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house and lot No. 213 West 24th-st.; lot 21 feet 3, by half the block. The whole house has lately been put in thorough repair. For further particulars, inquire at No. 217, same street.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID FOUR-STORY AND basement brown-stone houses No. 123 Madison-av. and No. 60 West 37th-st. Inquire of W. FANNING, No. 276 5th-av.

TO LET.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of 3 rooms on one floor and one attic if required.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—THE whole of or rooms in the handsome substantial building now being erected on the corner of Bank and West sts., being 152 feet on West and 60 feet on Bank-st., and four stories high. Also, (possession immediately,) a room 30x100 feet in the building adjoining, with power. Apply to GUILIAN HOOK, No. 17 Park-place, or M. F. SCHUREMAN, on the premises.

TO LET IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—THREE new houses on Carroll-st., between Hicks and Henry sts; Philadelphia brick front, 21x40; lot 100 feet deep, now being finished with all modern improvements; range furnace, gas, hot and cold water and water-closets. Possession given 1st November. Apply to S. FREEMAN, No. 61 Front-st., New-York, or No. 278 Union st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSE, with all the modern improvements, with or without the furniture; the present occupants, man and wife, would not object to board with the family. Immediate possession given if required. Inquire on the premises, No. 34 Pike-st.

TO LET—A SMALL GENTEEL HOUSE ON THE corner of 2d-av. and 10th st; has just been put in complete order, and contains all modern improvements; will be let only to a small family, at the rent of $750 per annum. Inquire next door.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE— Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suit of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated, without extra charge.

TO LET—THIRD AND FOURTH STORIES OF shop Nos. 158 and 160, East 21st-st. Size 46 by 100, well lighted. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 73 East 26th-st. Possession immediately.

A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE TO LET, at No. 21 Hubert, corner of Greenwich-st.; also, other property. Inquire of HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms well lighted and engines 1,000 horse power.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—250 ACRES OF LAND WITHIN 50 miles of the City in one of the most beautiful and healthy regions of the State of New-York, combining a landscape of rare beauty, diversified with mountain, valley, lake and forest. Abundance of fruit, fine fishing, good, commodious farm-house, barn and stabling. About one-half the land is arable, suited to grass or grain. For terms, address S. CALDWELL, Bellvale, Orange County, New-York, or on the premises, Greenwood Lake, in the vicinity; or refer to J. S. CALDWELL, No. 96 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—A LARGE NUMBER OF COUNtry seats, village residences, farms and villa-sites beautifully situated, on and near the Mountain, with fine views, within an hour of New-York. For rent and for sale on easy terms, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

VILLA SITES AT WEST POINT.—FOR sale several ten-acre lots on the elevated plateau east side of the Hudson River. The elevation is the same as West Point. From every lot there are fine views. They are in the vicinity of the best society. Apply to T. J. MILLER, No. 74 Broadway, S. C. SCHENCK, No. 80 Nassau-st., or to Lieut. MORRIS, Cold Spring.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—6 to 26 acres, near to depot, first-class improvements, rich soil, plenty of fruit, pure soft spring water—hot and cold—carried through the buildings. Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE, ON Clare Road, Staten Island, with modern improvements, furnished. CHAS. C. HATCH, No. 75 Murray-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.

At the room of the Institute in the Cooper Building, MONDAY, Oct. 15, at noon. Subject—*Corn, Insects, The Crop of the United States for 1860.* Ladies and strangers always welcome. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN. —The regular quarterly meeting will be held at Firemen's Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 16, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

PHILIP W. ENGS, President.

GEO. W. WHEELER, Secretary.

LAUNDRESSES.

WASHING.—WANTED, BY A WORTHY PERson, a family's washing, or single gentlemen's done in good order and on reasonable terms; good reference given if required. Call at No. 130 West 19th-st. Call for one week.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SIX months for a family without children. Address W., Grocers' Bank, stating terms and location.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ON FRIDAY, OCT. 19, 1860.

LARGE SALE OF LOTS ON 3D-AV., 4TH-AV., 75TH AND 76TH STS., comprising

7 lots on the west side of 3d-av., including the corners of 75th and 76th sts., and the spacious dwelling-house formerly occupied by the late

JOHN N. GRENSZEBACH, Esq.

Also, 7 lots on the east side of 4th-av.

Also, 25 lots on the north side of 75th-st., and

24 lots on the south side of 76th-st., all between the 3d and 4th avs.

This valuable property, located on the line of continual improvements will be sold by auction, in lots, and plots of lots, at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, Oct. 19, at 12 o'clock, by ADRIAN H. MULLER.

A portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for five years.

For maps, &c., apply at the Auctioneer's office, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION, AT THE Merchants' Exchange, on MONDAY, Oct. 22, at 12 o'clock,

30 LOTS,

Near the lower part of the Central Park,

1 lot on Broadway, S. E. corner of 53d-st.

1 lot on 7th-av., S. W. corner of 53d-st., and rear of Broadway lot.

1 lot on 7th-av., adjoining S. W. corner of 53d-st.

2 lots on 8th-av., E. S., commencing 20 feet north of 56th-st,

1 lot on Broadway, N. W. corner of 69th-st.

1 lot on 10th-av., corner of 69th-st., rear of Broadway lot.

6 lots on Broadway, between 69th and 70th sts., adjoining, all running through to 10th-av., with several buildings.

1 lot fronting Broadway, on S. E. corner of 9th-av. and 65th-st.

10 lots on 64th-st., N. S., commencing 425 feet west of 8th-av., and 96 feet 8 inches east of Broadway.

8 lots on 66th-st., S. S., 273 feet west of Broadway, and 100 feet east of 10th-av.

A portion of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage.

For maps and particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL PAINTINGS, STATUARY, BRONZES, ANTIQUE PORCELAINS, AND ARTICLES OF VIRTU. THE PROPERTY OF MR. HAIGHT

E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction, commencing on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, at 10½ o'clock, all the above furniture, &c., &c., contained in the house in 5th-av., corner of 15th-st. The premises will be open on Monday morning, 15th inst. and Tuesday, 16th inst, at 8 o'clock, A. M. till 5 o'clock P. M. only, to those having tickets, which may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 141 Broadway, or at the book store of Mr. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway, corner of 4th-st. The catalogues will be ready at the house on the 15th inst.

The sale of WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, will be the Paintings.

The sale of THURSDAY, Oct. 18, will be the Statuary, Marbles, Bronzes, Antique Porcelains, and other articles of virtu; also the beautiful marble groups of Canova's Graces, which will be sold precisely at 12 o'clock.

On FRIDAY 19th inst. the general Household Furniture, which sale will commence at 10 o'clock instead of 10½ o'clock.

J. SABIN & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS OF LITERARY PROPERTY,
6th-st. and Lafayette-place, one door east of Broadway.
The sale of the late
WM. E. BURTON'S LIBRARY
Will be continued THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., with the books relating to FINE ARTS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) OCT. 15, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom No. 52 William-st.:

Shares.		Shares.	
20 Ocean Bank	$50	10 Home Ins	$100
40 United States Ins	25	7 Lamar Ins	100
15 Goodhue Ins	100	5 Fireman's Ins	19
30 Jefferson Ins	30	44 Brooklyn Central R.	50
60 Security Ins	50	20 City Ins	70
60 Humboldt Ins	100	50 Staten Isl'd Brick Co	100
15 Merchants' Trust Ins	100	43 Chic. & N. West. R.	100
40 Hope Ins	50	40 Jersey City Ins	50
75 Great West. Mar. Ins	100	100 American Guano Co	100
100 Cambrian Mining Co	100		

$3,000 New-York and Harlem Railroad 3d Mtge. Bonds.
5,000 New-York and New-Haven R. 1st Mtge. Bonds.
1,000 Terre Haute and Alton R. 2d Mtge. Bonds.
3,000 Town of Fort Madison 8 ⅌ cent. Bonds.
2,000 Col., Piqua and Indiana R. 1st Mtge. Bonds.
2,000 San Francisco City 6 ⅌ cent. Bonds.

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Oct. 18. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12 o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom No. 52 William st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, as preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF 262 LOTS AND GORES ON BROADWAY, 144TH, 145TH, 146TH, 147TH, 148TH, 149TH, 150TH AND 158TH STS., BEING A PART OF THE "BRADHURST ESTATE."

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON BROADWAY—28 lots E. S., bet. 147th and 158th sts.

ON BREAKNECK HILL ROAD—34 lots E. S., between 144th and 147th sts.

ON 144TH-ST.—6 lots and gores N. and S. S., west of 8th-av.

ON 145TH-ST.—16 lots and gores N. and S. S. west 8th-av.

ON 146TH-ST.—12 lots and gores N. and S. S., west of 8th-av.

ON 147TH-ST.—22 lots and gores N. and S. S., between Broadway and 8th-av.

ON 148TH-ST.—38 lots and gores N. and S. S., between Broadway and 8th-av.

ON 149TH-ST.—50 lots and gores N. and S. S., between Broadway and 8th-av.

ON 150TH-ST.—49 lots and gores N. and S. S., between Broadway and 8th-av.

ON 158TH-ST.—7 lots and gores S. S., 105.3 east of Broadway.

The above tract lies splendidly on BROADWAY, (the KINGSBRIDGE ROAD,) west of 8th-av., and includes eight streets, one of them 100 feet wide. The grade is good, and the TITLE OLD AND UNQUESTIONABLE, having been many years in the family. THE TERMS of payment WILL BE LIBERAL, and the SALE ABSOLUTE.

Maps, &c., can be obtained at No. 7 Pine-st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SALE OF THE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS OF THE LATE CHARLES M. LEUPP.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the National Academy of Design, northwest corner of 10th-st. and 4th-av., the collection of Paintings, both ancient and modern, together with the Engravings, belonging to the late Chas M. Leupp, among which will be found fine specimens of the following artists, namely, Jordaens, Greuze, Vandyck, Mattiua, Giordano, Panini, Preziosi, Robbe, De Block, Eckhout, Ommeganck, Sturt, Cole, Durand, Leutze, Church, Kensett, Mount, Page, Huntington, Chapman, Edmonds, Audubon, Baker, Casilear, and many other artists of celebrity. Most of the modern paintings were painted to order for the late Mr. Leupp, whose well known taste enabled him to collect one of the finest galleries in the country. The sale will be without reserve, in settlement of his estate, and will comprise exclusively his entire gallery, (excepting family portraits,) as left by him at his decease.

The Gallery will be open to public exhibition at the rooms of THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN from Saturday, Nov. 3, until the day of sale, from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M., remaining open on the 12th of November until 10 o'clock P. M.

Catalogues may be obtained from the Auctioneers on Thursday next, at No. 3 Pine-st.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and costly decorations, TO-MORROW (Tuesday,) Oct. 16, at 10½ A. M., from the private residence No. 15 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., between Broadway and University-place, embracing a large and varied assortment of first-class goods, such as genteel housekeepers want, in good order, and to be sold without reserve, as velvet and Brussels carpets, pier and mantel glasses, bronze and marble clocks, statuettes, bronzes, large and small; rich China vases, French paintings and other costly ornaments and decorations, fine rosewood parlor suites, etageres, tables, book cases, easy chairs, ladies' escritoires and work tables, gas chandeliers, elegant lace window drapery. The second story is furnished with richly carved rosewood chamber furniture of every kind desired, pure hair mattresses and bedding; third story with mahogany and walnut furniture; a large assortment of fine table ware, consisting of China, cut glass and silver ware, with which the sale will commence. On WEDNESDAY we shall sell the contents of the large house No. 21 Clinton-place. THURSDAY, a fine assortment in 12th-st.; particulars to-morrow.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF 72 VALUABLE lots on 12th-av., 77th, 78th, 80th, 81st, 82d and 83d sts.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On 12th-av., 8 lots, E. S., between 77th and 78th sts.
On 12th-av., 4 lots on northeast corner of 81st-st.
On 77th-st., 12 lots, N. S., 100 ft. east of 12th-av.
On 78th-st., 12 lots, S. S., 100 ft. east of 12th-av.
On 80th-st., 8 lots, N. S., between 11th and 12th avs.
On 81st-st., 12 lots, N. and S. S., between 11th and 12th avs.
On 82d-st., 8 lots, N. and S. S., between 11th and 12th avs.
On 83d-st., 8 lots, N. and S. S., between 11th and 12th avs.

WITH SEVERAL WATER FRONTS.

This property adjoins the tract lately sold by us at auction, and offers GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS. Terms liberal and SALE POSITIVE to the highest bidders.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ON TUESDAY, OCT. 23, 1860, AT 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, sale of 28 lots on 82d and 83d-sts, near Central Park, 1st-av., Avenue A and B and 82d-st.

82d-st.—2 lots N. S. 125 feet east of 5th-av.
83d-st.—2 lots S. S. 125 feet east of 5th-av.
1st-av.—2 lots N. W. corner 82d-st.
1st-av.—2 lots E. S. 51 feet 2 in. south of 82d-st.
Avenue A—2 lots S. W. corner 82d-st.
Avenue B—2 lots S. W. corner 82d st.
82d-st.—4 lots N. S. 100 feet west of 1st-av.
82d-st.—4 lots S. S. 108 feet 6 in. east of 1st-av.
82d-st.—8 lots S. S. 98 feet west of Avenue B.

60 per cent. can remain on mortgage for 3 years. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT THE MERCHANTS' Exchange, on THURSDAY, Oct. 18, 1860, at 12 o'clock:

Six lots on 53d-st., between 4th and 5th avs., in a rapidly improving neighborhood, near the Central Park, and within about 100 feet of Madison-av. The street is regulated and graded, and the lots handsomely situated on the grade. Title direct from the Corporation to the present owners. Terms favorable, and sale peremptory. Maps can be obtained at the office, No. 35 Wall-st.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE AND POSITIVE cash sale of crockery, glass, and fancy goods, by J. S. H. BARTLETT, on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st. A free sale of choice goods. Attend, you dealers who want cash bargains, well packed for shipping.

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

DUTCH BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 11 o'clock, at No. 113 Fulton st., 3 cases flower roots, just received by steamer, including hyacinths, tulips, narcissus, ranoncules, iris, crocus, jonquilles, &c., in lots to suit purchasers.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZEN'S GAS-LIGHT COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, No. 1 Post-office Building, Montague-st., BROOKLYN, Oct. 9, 1860.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.
SHARES $20 EACH.

This Company offer to capitalists for investment $50,000 of their capital stock, being all that remains unsubscribed for.

Parties wishing to invest will call either at the office of the Company or upon the Treasurer, at the office of Stebbins & Hoodgood, No. 22 William st., New-York. Subscriptions will be received till the 19th inst, and no longer.

WM. P. LIBBY, President.
JAMES H. STEBBINS, Treasurer.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.

Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

LAND WARRANTS, BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

MEETING OF CREDITORS OF LANES, BOYCE & CO.—This meeting took place pursuant to notice, at the Astor House, on the 12th inst.

On motion of William C. Langley, Esq., Mr. Geo. L. Willard was appointed Chairman, and Mr William E. Sackett, Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Larocque, it was resolved that a list be taken by the secretary of the creditors present and represented.

The Secretary proceeded to discharge this duty, whereupon it appeared that the following creditors were present or represented:

Wm. C. Langley & Co., New-York.
Dale, Bros. & Co., Boston.
Fairchild & Fanshawe, New-York.
Woodward, Baldwin & Co., Baltimore.
Fanshawe, Milliken & Townshend, New-York.
Babcock & Milnor, New-York.
John & Hugh Auchincloss, New-York.
Low, Harriman & Co., New-York.
James F. White & Co., New-York.
Joseph Fisher & Co., New-York.
Christ, Jay & Hesse, New-York.
Laney & Southard, New-York.
D. S. & W. A. Loney & Co., Baltimore.
Hardt & Co., New-York.
Farnham, Sutton & Co., New-York.
Faulkner, Kimball & Co., Boston.
Francis Skinner & Co., Boston.
J. & A. Petrie & Co., New-York.
Jos. W. Corlies & Co., New-York.
Passavant & Co., New-York.
Kessler & Co., New-York.
Becar & Co., New-York.
B. B. & R. Knight, Providence.
Watt, Dunning & Graham, New-York.
Hugh Creighton, Pennsylvania.
Hazlehurst & Smith, Pennsylvania.
J. W. Newton & Co., Pennsylvania.
Henry A. Lyman & Co., Pennsylvania.
Wm. Watson & Co., Pennsylvania.
Samuel McLean & Co., Pennsylvania.
Thomas Slocomb, Pennsylvania.
Clifton Angrave, Pennsylvania.
Gustavus Wolters & Co., Pennsylvania.
Magilee, Brown & Sliddall, by H. W. Small.
Thos. S. Fielding & Son, New-York.
Stehlheimer & Buck, New-York.
A. Spadone, New-York.
Robins & Appleton, New-York.
Randall & Laremore, New-York.
Ellery, Wendt & Hoffbauer, New-York.
George Eldridge, New-York.
F. A. Schroder, New-York.
John Sharp, Philadelphia.
Isador Bernhard & Son, New-York.
Bliss & Gilmell, New-York.
Thorspecken & Co., New-York.
Denison & Binsse, New-York.
Bernhard & Fabriquettes, Jr., New-York.
Burgess & Mead, New-York.
Catlin, Leavitt & Co., New-York.
Willimantic Linen Co.
Dawson, Warren & Hyde, New-York.
M. D. Benjamin & Co., New-York.
Tredouse, Hertz & Co., New-York.
J. A. Humphrey, New-York.
J. F. Menward, New-York.
George Uhle, New-York.
M. Hemingway & Son, New-York.
M. Barnewald, New-York.
J. Dresel, New-York.
W. D. McClenahan New-York.
D. Scott, New-York.
Livermore, Clews & Mason, New-York.
Davison, Van Pelt & Crane, New-York.
James Stewart, New-York.
Hartford Bank, Hartford.
Exchange Bank, Columbia, S. C.
George Field, Cashier.
Bowdoin, Boroques & Borlan.

On motion of Mr. George Field, a statement of the affairs of Lanes, Boyce & Co. was read by the Secretary, showing the assets to be $2,558,000, and the liabilities $1,755,000.

Explanations were made by Messrs. Wm. C. Langley, Wm. Lodimer and James Low, on behalf of themselves and others of the creditors, who had been called in by Lanes, Boyce & Co. to consult and advise with in reference to their suspension; and in answer to inquiries made by Mr. Crane and others, the confident opinion was expressed that Lanes, Boyce & Co. would be fully able to meet all demands upon them in full if the extension asked were granted to them, and that that presented the only practical means of preventing a heavy loss to the creditors.

Mr. Larocque, for the purpose of presenting the question, moved that it should be expressed as the sense of the meeting, that the propositions of Messrs. Lanes, Boyce & Co. ought to be accepted.

Mr. Fairchild seconded the motion, and suggested that Mr. Hugh R. Banks should be associated with Lanes, Boyce & Co. on the part of the creditors, to advise and assist them in the liquidation of their affairs.

Mr. Woodward of the firm of Woodward, Baldwin & Co., suggested a further amendment as to the probable consequences to the creditors, of their non-acceptance.

Both amendments were accepted by the mover, and the resolutions reduced to writing as follows:

Resolved, That it be the sense of this meeting that the following proposition, made by Messrs. Lanes, Boyce & Co. to their creditors, and already accepted and signed by a large portion of them, viz:

We the undersigned, creditors of Lanes, Boyce & Co., in consideration of $1 to us respectively paid by them, hereby agree with them to accept in full satisfaction and discharge of their respective debts and liabilities to us, their promissory notes for the amounts thereof, made equal to cash, as of Oct. 1, 1860, respectively, payable in three substantial, equal payments, at 6, 12 and 18 months, from said Oct. 1, with interest. This agreement shall not be binding unless completed within ninety days from date, should be accepted, and that the effect of compelling them to make an assignment of their assets would be in the highest degree disastrous to the interests of the creditors.

Resolved, That Mr. Hugh R. Banks be, and he is hereby, associated with Messrs. Lanes, Boyce & Co. in the liquidation on the part of the creditors, to advise and assist them in the liquidation of their affairs.

The resolutions being put by the Chairman, were unanimously adopted by all present.

Mr. Banks thanked the meeting for the confidence reposed in him, and accepted the trust which he expressed his determination to perform with zeal and assiduity.

The meeting then adjourned, after an intimation that the agreement would be on the table after the adjournment, for further signatures, and subsequently at the counting room of Messrs. Lanes, Boyce & Co. and numerous signatures were attached to it before the parties separated.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE DUBUQUE AND PACIFIC R. R. CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE BONDHOLDERS, STOCKHOLDERS and creditors of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company are hereby notified, that, according to a decree entered by the bondholders, and granted by the District Court of Dubuque County, Iowa, at the August term, the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad has been absolutely sold and foreclosed for their benefit, under the compromise arrangement entered into and accepted at the Bondholders' meeting, held at this office, July 6 and 7, 1860. The franchises and rights, together with the lands of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company, have been conveyed to the new organization, the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, and the Trustees (who are Provisional Directors of the new Company) are prepared to make the exchange of all evidences of the indebtedness, in accordance with the decree of Court. The election of the Directors of the new Company being near at hand, it is very important that each interest should be represented. Bondholders are respectfully requested to send to this office their bonds, and receive preferred stock of the new organization at as early a day as possible. Pamphlets containing all the particulars of the foreclosure suit, articles of incorporation of the new Company, &c., &c., can be had upon application at this office.

M. K. JESUP, HERMANN GELPCKE, } New-York.
PLATT SMITH, W. W. HAMILTON, } Dubuque.
Trustees of the Dubuque and Pacific R. R. Co and Directors of the Dubuque and Sioux City R. R. Co.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—AT the September Term of the Supreme Court, holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861. In accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid upon all certificates of Deposit issued by the Receiver on or before the first day of August, at the Greenwich Bank in said East Greenwich, upon presenting said certificate; and also upon all bills that may be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D., 1861; and all bill holders who did not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before said first day of August, 1860, in order to be entitled to said dividend must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861.

JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, CORNER OF NEW-BOWERY.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Deposits of from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Sec'y. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Holders of 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania,

The Ohio and Indiana,

The Fort Wayne and Chicago, and of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Construction Bonds, are requested to meet at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock, for approval of the plan of reorganization, &c.

T. F. D. LANIER, CHAS. MORAN, L. H. MEYER, } Committee.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

SIGHT BILLS on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
In sums from £1, upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 18 WILLIAM-STREET—NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1860.—The holders of the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that the Treasurer will, after the 30th inst. fund all unpaid coupons of said class of Bonds of earlier date than November, 1859, and the 4 coupons of November, 1859, May and November, 1860, and May, 1861, by giving in exchange therefor the Second General Mortgage Bonds of the Company at par. For all coupons offered in full sets the Bonds given in exchange will bear interest as of November, 1860.

The holders of the Plain Unsecured Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that after the 30th inst. the Treasurer will exchange First Mortgage Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad for said Plain Bonds at par. For the coupons now due thereon scrip will be issued convertible in like manner.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS contained in the Trust Mortgage Deeds of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, sealed proposals (indorsed Proposals for S. F. Bonds,) addressed to JOHN M. FORBES, of Boston, will be received until noon of the 25th day of October inst., for the sale to the undersigned of First Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of sixty six thousand dollars. Also of either the First or Second Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of twenty-five thousand dollars.

J. M. FORBES, H. H. HUNNEWELL, N. THAYER, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 13, 1860.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The annual election for a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company at Morris Dock, Fordham, Westchester County, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, November 14, 1860. The poll will open at 2 and close at 4 P. M.

L. G. MORRIS, President.

OFFICE RECEIVER NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1860.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE SUPREME Court, the interest on the Third Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, which became due on the first day of September, 1859, and the first day of March, 1860, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the office of the Receiver, in Erie-place, on and after Oct. 8, inst.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY.—No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1860.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

The staunch, commodious and fast steamer CROTON. Apply to Captain or clerk on board steamer *Long Island*, Pier No. 32 E. R., between 10 and 3 P. M.

OCTOBER, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN, AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.				LEAVE RED BANK.			
Tues.,	Oct.	2,	3½ P. M.	Tues.,	Oct.	2,	8 A. M.
Wed'y,	Oct.	3,	4 P. M.	Wed'y,	Oct.	3,	8 A. M.
Friday,	Oct.	5,	7 A. M.	Thurs.,	Oct.	4,	8 A. M.
Sat.,	Oct.	6,	12 M.	Friday,	Oct.	5,	11 A. M.
Tues.,	Oct.	9,	11 A. M.	Mon.,	Oct.	8,	8½ A. M.
Wed'y,	Oct.	10,	11 A. M.	Tues.,	Oct.	9,	2 P. M.
Thurs.,	Oct.	11,	11½ A. M.	Wed'y,	Oct.	10,	3 P. M.
Friday,	Oct.	12,	3½ P. M.	Thurs.,	Oct.	11,	3½ P. M.
Sat.,	Oct.	13,	3½ P. M.	Sat.,	Oct.	13,	7 A. M.
Mon.,	Oct.	15,	3½ P. M.	Mon.,	Oct.	15,	7½ A. M.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS.—CHANGE OF TIME—THE PEOPLE'S LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.—Fare 50 cents; meals on board. The new steamer JOHN BROOKS, Capt. JOHN BROOKS, Jr., on and after TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 1860, will leave New-York from Peck slip, East River, for Bridgeport, every TUESDAY THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M., arriving in Bridgeport in time to take the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroad trains. Returning, will leave Bridgeport from Railroad Wharf for New-York, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10½ A. M. on arrival of the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New Haven Railroad trains. Freight taken at the lowest rates. T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents, No. 113 South-st. New-York.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing 8 A. M., and 1 P. M. From Fulton-Market New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE—FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt WILLIAM A. VAIL, will leave Oliver-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with all the Express trains.

GEO W. CORLIES, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st., every MONDAY WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the West. Seventy-five cents to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip East River, daily, (Sundays excepted.) at 4 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 50; deck, $1. For further information inquire of Saxton & Seabury, No. 123 South st.

D. A. MILLS, Agent.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier, at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.) and 30th-st.

CHANGE OF TIME.—STEAMER BROADWAY leaves New-York from Pier foot of Jay st., touching at Christopher, every AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD, FOR ALBANY AND TROY—Making direct connections with the New-York Central Railroad for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and all points West, Northwest and Southwest. On and after Monday, October 15, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Albany, Express train, 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Albany, Mail train at 10 A. M. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville. For White Plains, at 8 15 A. M., 2:30 and 5:30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains at 6:15 P. M., from White-st. depot, stopping at all stations. For Williams Bridge, 11 A. M., and 8:30 P. M. from 26th-st. depot. Returning will leave Albany at 5 A. M. and 4 P. M., Express train; East Albany at 5:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., Express train. Albany at 9:15 A. M., Mail train. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Fordham. White Plains 5.7 and 10 A. M., and 4 40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 6.40 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assist. Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—On and after Monday, Sept. 17, 1860, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Through Express trains at 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail Train at 7:20 A. M.; Sleeping-car train, 9:20 P. M. (Sundays included.) Way trains for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4:15, 7 and 10:45 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P.M., for Poughkeepsie, 1.15 and 3:20 P. M. Emigrant Train from 31st-st., 6:35 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) at 8:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:45 and 8.30 P. M. Albany about 30 minutes later; leave Albany for New-York, 5 P. M., (Sundays included.)

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank &c. On and after September 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7 A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., and 3:20 P. M. Syosset 10 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5.35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:46 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a general Stationery, Printing, and Lithographing business at No. 31 Nassau-st.

The style of the firm will be D. F. CORLIES & MACY.

The said partnership to commence on the 1st day of October, 1860, and expire on the 30th day of September, 1863.

BENJAMIN F. CORLIES,
CHARLES A. MACY, Jr.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1860.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.

For sale, a splendid stock of new and second-hand Billiard Tables, at reasonable prices. Private houses furnished. Call and examine, or send your orders by mail. W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallemande, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the cause of *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery.—TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaiva and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases	$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small	9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium	27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 2?6 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA. ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

We call the especial attention of invalids and professional readers to the only reliable work on Spermatorrhœa, &c., published. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—*New-York Home Journal*. His System of Treatment clearly demonstrates that all affections of the Seminal, Nervous, Sexual and Urinary Organs can be treated with entire success, SAFELY and PROMPTLY, by mild and efficient means, without loss of time; being based upon strictly scientific principles, which renders failure impossible. Price $1, mailed free. Author's address, No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., first floor, up stairs, New-York; from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français. Sold also by

ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.
LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.
GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway.
GALE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.
TRENWITH, 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU:—For diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropsy, &c., &c.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Debilitated sufferers.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in married life, or early indiscretions, &c., and all diseases of the sexual organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 delivered to any address.

Depot No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.

D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 13 Park-row, Agents for New-York.

A BEACON, MONITOR, ADVISER AND Guide to young and old, single and married, ignorant of the laws of nature, who have brought upon themselves nervousness, debility, incapacity for mental application, society and business, fretfulness at home, and many other sufferings worse than death. The majority of you have been unsuccessfully treated by your physicians, or they have told you nothing ailed you but nervousness from excess, or the use of liquor, tobacco tea and coffee. With sorrow depicted upon your features—the mirror which reflects the cause and symptoms of your disease to the skillful practitioner in special diseases—many of you buy quack advertised medicines, instruments, gymnasiums, hydropathy and the strictest regimen, to no purpose; you despair of obtaining a cure and know not what to do, we therefore advise you to examine Dr. LARMONT'S, Paris, London and New-York, Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, mailed for $1 by H. G. LAWRENCE, No 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, or consult the author, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WARD—A REGULARLY EDUCATED PHYSICIAN of long and varied experience, can be consulted gratis, at his offices, 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre. Many years' study and practice enable him to prescribe the best medicines ever used against certain diseases. Dr Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are an immediate cure. Price $1, with book. Female diseases receive attention and are treated with invariable success. The Great Benefactor, his Monthly Pills, never fail of desired effect. Dr. Ward's Balm of Gilead—the sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices. Dr. WARD attends till 10 P. M. Call, write or send. Remember the place, No. 483 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

HOW TO CURE SECRET DISEASES.—HOW TO CURE FEMALE COMPLAINTS. HOW TO CURE ORGANIC WEAKNESS. HOW TO CURE NERVOUS DISEASES AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND URINARY ORGANS.

See PATIENT'S GUIDE, containing advice and mode of cure, with

PLEASANT REMEDIES,
At little cost and no exposure.
Price 10 cents.

Sold by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., or mailed free on receipt of 4 postage stamps. Address Box No. 1,023 Philadelphia Post-office.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre. up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Rodge's Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort, 50 cents. Fever and Ague, &c., take Indian Cholagogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, Acute, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

MADAME BYRON, THE GREAT DOCTRESS (spiritual) and Phrenologist, of Europe, can be consulted, as usual, at her rooms, No. 312 Bowery, near Great Jones-st. Entrance in confectionery. N. B.—Call, or address by letter.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

IRON AND HARDWARE

BUILDING HARDWARE,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
FOR CASH.

Best quality Plated Door Knobs. Name and Number Plates.

Plated and Porcelain Bell-Pulls, Parlor Leavers, &c., for house use.

Safe Locks and Latches for house and store use.

Plated, Brass and Iron Door Chains, for front and basement doors.

Patent Door Springs, for banks and public buildings.

Plated, Brass and Iron Door Butts.

Best quality Pulleys, for sash and greenhouse, of various sizes.

Sash Cord, Sash Weights, Nails, Brads.

Iron, Tinned and Copper Wire.

Agents for Gautier's Stove Polish, Fire Brick, green and gas-house Tile, &c.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, by

MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE 121.

SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON.
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL and HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU, "SSH," and STITTS,
HORSE-NAIL RODS—TVF, XLT and N BRANDS,
PLOW SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

NORWAY SHAPES—ALL SIZES, BEST QUALITY, for sale. C. R. HABICHT, Swedish and Norwegian Consul, No. 127 Pearl-st.

SHIPPING.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.
TOUCHING AT ST. JOHNS, N. F.,
To land Passengers, and receive the Royal Mail and Government Dispatches.

The Steamers comprising this Line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the

NEW IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS

LEINSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
MUNSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
ULSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
PARANA	4,400 tons burthen.

PRINCE ALBERT, from New-York, Nov. 20.
From Pier No. 37 North River.

Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland:

First Class, $100, $90 and $75, according to state-room accommodations. Third Class, $30, including cooked provisions.

And to St. Johns, N. F.: First Class, $35. Third Class, $20.

Children under 12 years half price; under one year free. Third Class passengers are required to furnish beds and tins.

Persons taking passage from New York for the steamers sailing from Boston, will receive free passage from New York to Boston.

The steamers of this Company have been constructed with the greatest care as regards safety and comfort, combined with model and propelling power, and are built with water-tight compartments. They are confidently expected to surpass in speed and rough weather qualities, any vessels ever built, and are replete with elegancies and conveniences.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship. Persons wishing to send for their friends, can obtain return tickets at the following greatly reduced prices:

In third cabin, from Galway, $30. In third cabin, from any town in Ireland, on a railway, $32 50. In third cabin, from the principal cities of England and Scotland, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 10,
The United States Mail Steamship
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will sail from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail Dec. 8.

STEAMER OF OCT. 20.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

United States Mail steamship VANDERBILT, P. E. LEFEVRE commander, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at 10 A. M. on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, with mails, passengers and specie, for England and France.

First cabin, $120; second cabin, $60; third cabin to Havre, $35; to Southampton, $30.

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
ASIA Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)	

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 10.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 17.
AFRICA Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 24.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 31.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 7.
EUROPA, Moodie leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 14.
PERSIA Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South side Railroads for LYNCHBURG, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., taking freights for Portsmouth, City Point and Richmond.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., taking freight for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., taking freight for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond. Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Semi weekly United States Mail side-wheel Steamship Line. The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, at 4 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $16; Charleston, S. C., $15; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Charlotte, N. C., $24; Columbia, S. C., $20. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The Adams Express Company's Great Southern Express is carrier on this line. The express agents South will give information as to sailing day, fare, &c. The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will succeed on SATURDAY, Oct. 20.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—TO SUCCEED THE ADRIATIC.—The North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. A. G. GRAY, carrying the United States Mails, on the following days from Canal-st. Wharf: From New-York on SATURDAY, Nov. 17 and Dec. 29; from Havre, Dec. 4 and Jan 15, and Southampton the day after leaving Havre. The ATLANTIC is unexcelled for strength and comfort, has water-tight compartments, and is in all respects in complete order. A limited number of second cabin passengers, for whom excellent accommodations have been provided, will be taken at $75 each. For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail on
SATURDAY, Oct. 27, at 12 o'clock, M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT, No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. JOHN A. POST, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 18, at 4 P. M.

Passage to Savannah, with accommodations unequaled, $15, through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $29 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Eufala, $24; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50, including carriage fare in Savannah.

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st. and No. 335 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE FIRST-CLASS SIDE-wheel steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, will sail from Philadelphia for Savannah, on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Cabin passage, $15; steerage, $8. Through tickets to New-Orleans and intermediate points at same rates as by steamers from New-York. Superior state rooms may be secured by applying to A. HERON, Jr., No. 120 North Wharves, Philadelphia.

The steamer KEYSTONE STATE will sail as above for Charleston, Oct. 27, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP KARNAK, for Havana, via Nassau, N. P., are requested to be on board THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Letters for Havana will be received at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling green, until same hour.

E. CUNARD.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

STOVES AND HEATERS.

RANGES AND STOVES.

The "UNIVERSAL" RANGE—complete—for wood and coal, warranted to give satisfaction. KITCHEN, PARLOR and OFFICE STOVES—most approved patterns.

R. W. BENEDICT,
No. 239 Water-st., corner of Beekman.

THE ETNA BASEMENT AND PARLOR HEATER.—Designed to set in the front basement fireplace, to warm the basement, parlors and rooms above. For efficiency, economy, durability and safety they are unequaled. Send for a circular.

SPAULDING & STRATTON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., New-York.

FOR WARMING CHURCHES, HOUSES, &c., get Bartlett's Patent Heaters for Wood or Coal. They are economical and free from Gas.

BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.

VINCENT W. BATES, Dentist,
No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

ASTROLOGY

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG MAN OF PREPOSSESSING appearance, desires to open a correspondence with a young lady, with a view to matrimony. Address R. B. H., Brooklyn Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Under the personal supervision of ... P. T. BARNUM.
EVERY DAY AND EVENING THIS WEEK,
COMMENCING MONDAY, Oct. 15, 1860.
Last week but one of the
ONLY LIVING SIAMESE TWINS,
CHANG and ENG, WHO, WITH TWO OF THEIR CHILDREN,

will be on exhibition Day and Evening. Those who have ever seen these most wonderful and extraordinary human beings, know them to be the most interesting and curious of all objects, while those who have not, need only to be told that they are TWO LIVING MEN, 49 YEARS OLD, SO INSEPARABLY UNITED AT THE PIT OF THE STOMACH that what one feels the other does; where one goes the other must; that their sympathies, emotions, joys, sorrows, are all the same. At the same time will be exhibited, for a day or two longer, the

GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA LION.

The mighty King of the Ocean, the long-supposed fabulous NEPTUNE, the most MAJESTIC, TERRIFIC, though yet docile inhabitant of the great deep. He weighs 800 lbs, and eats 60 lbs. of fish daily.

Engaged, for a short time,

TWO ALBINO CHILDREN,
WITH PERFECTLY WHITE SKIN, WHITE HAIR or WOOL, and PINK EYES,

With all the features and other peculiarities of the pure African. They are accompanied by their mother and one sister, who are perfectly black.

THE STRANGE AND MYSTERIOUS ANIMALS,
THE "WHAT CAN THEY BE?"
TWO IN NUMBER, AND OF DISTINCT SPECIES,
One of which has TWO DISTINCT HEADS but ONE LEG below the knee, and is WEB-FOOTED.
LIVING "WHAT IS IT?" or MAN-MONKEY.
A most interesting, amusing and wonderful creature.
THE LADY WITH LONG HAIR,
THE FAMOUS LIGHTNING CALCULATOR,
THE FINEST AQUARIA IN THE WORLD!

Beautiful ANGEL FISH, FLYING FISH, LIVING SHARKS, LIVING ALLIGATORS, LIVING CROCODILES, &c. LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING BABY ANACONDAS, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, great variety of new WAX FIGURES. The wonderful FORTUNE TELLER—Consultation fee, 25 cents extra.

The immense popularity of that
GREAT HISTORICAL DRAMA,
JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN,

which has been performed over sixty consecutive times to delighted and crowded audiences will be continued another week, by urgent request, and will be produced EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING THIS WEEK,
at 3 and 7½ o clock.

Notwithstanding these immense attractions and the 850,000 curiosities from every part of the Globe, the price of Admission remains at only 25 cents. Children under 10 years, 15 cents.

AFTER THIS WEEK THERE WILL BE NO READMISSIONS to the Museum, PAYING ONCE, WILL ADMIT ONLY ONCE. The immense attractions at the Museum, with the necessary attendant expenses, together with the great trouble and confusion created by such readmission at the entrance, compel the management to this course. Morning visitors are permitted to remain in to witness the Afternoon performances.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

THIRD WEEK
and
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
OF THE
NEW THREE-ACT IRISH DRAMA
called
AILEEN AROON.
THIS EVENING,
Oct. 15, 1860.
AILEEN AROON;
Or, THE LADY OF GLANMIRE,
A TALE OF THE COUNTY CORK.
MISS LAURA KEENE as AILEEN AROON.
Supported by the
PRINCIPAL MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 8.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mr. Wallack ... Lessee.
Mr. Lester Wallack ... Stage Manager.
THIRD WEEK.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK,	Mr. W. R. BLAKE,
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT,	Mr. NORTON,
Mrs. HOEY,	Miss GANNON,
Mrs. VERNON,	Miss TREE,
&c., &c., &c.,	&c.,

ALL
PLAYING
WITH
FIRE,
IN
Mr. John Brougham's
New Comedy,
Pronounced by the Press and Public
THE VERY BEST
OF
ALL HIS PRODUCTIONS.
IT IS ACTED
EVERY NIGHT.

Places may be secured six days in advance. Doors open at 7¼, to commence at 8 o'clock.

NOTICE.—The Free List entirely suspended with the exception of the Press.

WINTER GARDEN.

TO-NIGHT, (Monday,) Oct. 15,
and
EVERY NIGHT,
MISS CUSHMAN MISS CUSHMAN
will appear in her great rôle of
MEG MERRILIES,
in the romantic drama of
GUY MANNERING.

In consequence of the enormous crowds nightly attracted to view this magnificent personation, the public are earnestly requested, for their own comfort, to secure their seats in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Sole Lessee and Manager ... Mr. JAMES M. NIXON
FIFTH WEEK OF MR. EDWIN FORREST.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, 1860,
Will be presented Shakespeare's tragedy of
KING LEAR.
KING LEAR ... Mr. EDWIN FORREST
Supported by Messrs. Conway, Fisher, Canoll, Feune, Mad. Ponisi, Mrs. Conway, Miss Athens, &c., &c.
WEDNESDAY—Mr. Forrest's Fourteenth night.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Stage Manager ... E. L. Tilton.
Reappearance of Mr. F. S.
CHANFRAU.
First night of the new Revolutionary drama.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 14,
NEW-YORK AS IT IS.
Mose ... Mr. Chanfrau.
FALSE AND TRUE;
OR, THE
LIBERTY BOYS OF '76.

POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE OF MONS. BLONDIN,

Prior to his departure for Europe, on
MONDAY, OCT. 15, 1860.

On which occasion this intrepid man will perform the unparalleled feat of walking the entire length of his rope MOUNTED ON STILTS THREE FEET IN HEIGHT, the only man living who ever performed this wonderful feat.

At 3 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.

Rehearsal THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Dodworth's Rooms, of Mr. G. F. Bristow's new Oratorio, "Praise to God." A full attendance is requested.

E. M. CARRINGTON, President.

N. B.—A sufficient number of copies have now been obtained, and will be furnished for the use of those members who have not subscribed for the work.

BROWN'S GREAT PICTURE.

The splendid view of New-York, from Hoboken, by the celebrated landscapist, GEORGE L. BROWN, called
THE BAY AND CITY OF NEW-YORK,
AT SUNRISE,
is now on view at the CRAYON ART GALLERY,
corner Broadway and 8th-st.
Admittance 25 cents. GEO. WARD NICHOLS.

BILLIARDS.

M. BERGER, Professor of Billiards from Paris, will give a short series of scientific and artistic exhibitions at Phelan's private room, corner of 10th-st. and Broadway, every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, and every evening at 8 o'clock. Price of admission $1.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cts.

THE MONSTER BALLOON "UNITED STATES" will be on exhibition at Palace Garden, on and after MONDAY, Oct. 15, every day and evening. This balloon is three times larger than the largest ever before constructed. It is capable of keeping afloat above clouds long enough to be wafted around the world three or four times without descending. Visitors will be allowed to enter the car, and also the body of the balloon, which will be inflated with air for that purpose. It is built expressly for a voyage to Europe, with staterooms and numerous improvements attached. Go and see it. Admission 25 cents.

MUSIC IN THE CENTRAL PARK.—IF THE weather be fine, there will be music by Dodworth's Band in the Mall of the Central Park, THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO—*United States Circuit Court.*—EDWIN LUDLOW, Trustee, &c., Complainant vs. The CLINTON LINE RAILROAD COMPANY and P. LAVIN. Defendants—In Chancery—Pursuant to an alias order of sale to me directed, from the Court above-named, in the case above entitled pending in said Court, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the public house, called the "Mansion House," in the village and town of Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, on the 11th day of October, 1860, at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day, the following described premises and property of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, situate, and being in the Counties of Summit, Portage, Geauga, and Trumbull, in the State aforesaid, viz.: the railroad of said Company, the right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all rails and other materials used thereon or provided therefor—the bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all other personal property (including a quantity of stone, both dressed and undressed) of the Clinton Line Railroad Company; and all said Company's right thereto, and interest therein, together with the tolls, rent and income to be had or levied therefrom; and all franchises, rights and privileges of said Company to, or concerning the same.

The real estate and mixed property are appraised at seventy thousand dollars.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.
RANNEY BACKUS and NOBLE, and WORTHINGTON and MATTHEWS, Solicitors for Complainant.

POSTPONEMENT.—The above sale is postponed to the 8th day of November next, at the hour and place above named—Dated Oct. 1, 1860.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master &c.

NOTICE TO REGISTERS.—THE POLL-Books for Registers of Election will be delivered on TUESDAY MORNING, Oct. 16, 1860, from County Clerk's Office-room, No. 10 City Hall. Registers will organize in their respective Districts, by election of a Chairman, who must be authorized by his colleagues to receive Poll-list from County Clerk's Office.

JOHN CLANCY, County Clerk.

NOTICE TO VOTERS.—THE POLL-LISTS OF the November Election in 1859 will be used by the Registrars for the Election of 1860. All persons whose names are not in the Poll-list of the November Election in 1859 must have their names registered.

JOHN CLANCY, County Clerk.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, October, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A further penalty of Ten per cent, will be added to all unpaid Croton Water rents, on the 1st day of November next.

R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRINCE.

[Concluded from First Page.]

was very great, and the demonstration enthusiastic. An alarm of fire as the procession reached this point drew off some of the engines, but did not materially affect the parade. Tammany Hall and the newspaper offices in Printing-House-square exhibited their flags, and BARNUM's windows were black with spectators. Broadway, as ever on like occasions, was fairly overrun with the populace, many of whom had secured seats full four hours in advance. Not only the hotels, new buildings, but nearly all the edifices on the street were crowded, and an array of urchins, as usual, looked down upon the scene from perilous perches. The Cross of St. George and the Stars and Stripes waved in graceful amicability from many a window, and words of welcome appeared in many places. One of the prettiest transparencies was that in front of the Stuyvesant Institute. It was a stained glass represention of the Crown and Prince's feather, with the motto:

OUR GOOD FRIEND
THE QUEEN'S OWN.

On the corner of Duane-street the ensigns of both countries were intertwined, numerous small flags decorated the illuminated building, and underneath all was the inscription:

WE HONOR THE MOTHER,
AND WELCOME THE SON.

WHAT DOES THE PRINCE THINK OF IT?

The most interesting question is, of course, what does he for whom the demonstration was made think of it? How did the Prince like it? Of course he was greatly pleased. Both he and his suite remained on the balcony until the last company had passed, at 11 P. M., and by bowing, hat-doffing, gesture, and sometimes by speech, testified their high appreciation of the beautiful spectacle.

The music of the returning companies, and the homeward wending of twenty thousand visitors to the suburbs extended far into the Sabbath morning, and the aroma of tar, pitch, turpentine and coal-oil has hardly yet departed from the Metropolis.

THE PRINCE AT TRINITY CHURCH.

Yesterday, as befitted the day, the movements of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales were restricted to attendance on Divine Worship, in the morning at Trinity Church.

As early as 8 o'clock A. M. the neighborhood of that edifice, so associated with time-honored memories, whose graveyard contains the relics, not only of martyrs of the Revolution, but of nearly the earliest inhabitants of the City, many of whose names are inscribed, and virtues in beseeming epitaphs recorded, on gravestones which still exist, in the rude and quaint carving of the period, was the centre of attraction to a large number of curious citizens. As the silvery chime in the clock tower indicated the flight of Time duly every fifteen minutes, hundreds of people were freshly gathered about that individual nucleus who was said to have stationed himself on the spot, a little after daylight,—till, about 9½ o'clock, the services of the Police, a force of thirty-three men, the Broadway squad, under command of Sergt. CROPSEY, had to use their vigilance, which was, we are glad to say, admirably tempered with discretion, to open a road for the fortunate few who held tickets for admission, and for the passage of the Royal *cortége* itself. Tickets for admission to the House of God would seem to represent a strange anomaly, but Trinity Church is freely opened to the public by its Corporation all the year round, and on this special occasion they were compelled to resort to exclusiveness, that the services of the day might not be interrupted by the overbearing pressure of a multitude, who, without being accommodated themselves, would have deprived every one else of accommodation. As it was, every available foot of space within the Church was filled, of course with the *élite*—that must always happen at such seasons—and during the service, even as it was, one lady and one gentleman had to be removed, the first overcome by fainting, the latter taken with a fit.

The arrangements within the Church were admirable. The main, or centre entrance, was reserved for the Prince and his suite, and a barrier, covered with a crimson cloth, was so constructed as to prevent egress into the main aisle from the side aisles. We have said that every foot of space was occupied; but that assertion must be qualified. Nobody, during any part of the service, was allowed to stand in the main aisle, while the side aisles were almost uncomfortably crowded. Again, the wide space fronting the chancel was guarded at each side aisle by a railing, over which four Policemen kept watch and ward, so that no person intruded there. But in all other places, (there are no galleries in the Church, as the reader well knows,) the holders of tickets thronged and jammed till the doors had to be inexorably closed, and those who came too late, also holders of tickets, had to recover from their disappointment as best they could.

Some considerable time before the Royal party arrived, a disposition was manifested by several persons to mount the seats, to obtain a better view of the distinguished guests as they passed up the aisle, whereupon Rev. Dr. VINTON, ascending the steps of the chancel, requested that no such demonstration of curiosity should be made, as unbecoming the day and the place. Shortly afterwards, under the impression that the Prince had arrived, a large number of the congregation arose, when again Dr. VINTON reappeared from the vestry-room, and desired that when His Royal Highness entered, the entire congregation would remain seated, and conduct themselves as they were ordinarily accustomed to do in the house of God. And those few words of admonition, in all but a few instances, we are glad to say, had their effect.

Very punctual to the time of commencing the service, his Royal Highness, and suite, entered the Church. The crowd outside numbered many thousands; but—and let it be said, to the honor of a New-York indiscriminate crowd—they remembered that it would be inappropriate to the day, and raised no cheers. With silent respect, many persons uncovered their heads, and he descended, with his suite, from the open barouches in which they were driven from the Fifth-avenue Hotel, with the propriety that accorded with the nature of the occasion.

As the Royal party entered the Church, the organist, Mr. CUTLER, played a prelude to the services. Three pews, the first, second and third, in rotation, on the south side of the main aisle, had been set apart for their use, and to these they were conducted by two Wardens of the Church, each bearing a staff of office, Messrs. WILLIAM E. DUNSCOMBE and ROBERT HYSLOP. The prelude on the organ was a sufficient excuse for the congregation to rise, although they would not have done so at any other time, and most of them availed themselves thereof. The first pew, directly fronting the chancel, was occupied by the Prince, Lord LYONS and the Duke of Newcastle, the Prince being nearest the door. In the next pew were Gen. BRUCE, Dr. ACKLAND and the Earl ST. GERMAINS, the rest of the suite who attended on the occasion being in the third pew.

When the Prince entered his pew he found, provided for his use and keeping, two appropriate and most handsome Prayer Books of the Episcopal Church, according to the American ritual, which, as is pretty generally known, differs in some minor particulars from the Common Prayer-Book of the Church of England. The largest of these was bound in red morocco, of royal octavo size, and magnificently embellished, the gold clasp alone, on which was engraved the Prince's plume, with the motto, "*Ich Dien*," having cost $250. On the inside of the cover was another plume, inlaid in gold, and on the richly-embossed fly-leaf, was the following inscription, in letters of gold, tinted with various colors:

To his Royal Highness,
ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales,
From
The Corporation of
Trinity Church, New-York.
In memory of the
munificence of the
Crown of England.
Nineteenth Sunday after
Trinity, A. D., 1860.

The other was a pocket Prayer-Book, richly bound in brown Russia leather, secured with silver clasps, adorned with the Royal Arms, and having the edges of the leaves beautifully embossed with gold, silver and ultramarine. On the inside of the cover was the Royal Crown, encircled with the Garter, bearing the motto, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*;" and on the gorgeous fly-leaf was the inscription:

To his Royal Highness,
The Prince of Wales,
From
FRANCIS VINTON, D. D.,
FREDERIC OGILBY, D. D.,
The clergymen in charge of Trinity Church,
New-York,
As a memorial
of the Nineteenth
Sunday after Trinity,
Oct. 14,
1860.

The Royal party being seated in their pews, the Bishops and clergy issued from the vestry rooms, and took their places in the chancel. There were present Provisional Bishop POTTER, of this Diocese; Bishop ODENHEIMER, of New-Jersey; Bishop TALBOT, of the Northwest Diocese, and Bishop DELANCEY, of the Diocese of Western New-York. The Bishops were arrayed in their Episcopal costume. The following clergy, to the number of thirty-five, were also present, in white surplices and black scarfs:

NORTH STALL.

Rev. Dr. Vinton,	Rev. R. D. Sternes,
Rev. Dr. Staunton,	Rev. R. M. Abercrombie,
Rev. Dr. Payne,	Rev. G. Leeds,
Rev. Dr. Creighton,	Rev. S. D. Denison,
Rev. E. M. Pecke,	Rev. Mr. Cheevers.

SOUTH STALL.

Rev. Dr F. Ogilby,	Rev. Dr. McVickar,
Rev. Dr. E. M. Wells, of Boston;	Rev. Dr. M. F. Young, Rev. Alvah Wiswall,
Rev. Dr. W. Morris,	Rev. J. C. L. Jones.

NORTH CHANCEL.

Rev. Dr. Hackley,	Rev. W. J. Frost,
Rev. Dr. Wm. Walton,	Rev. Mr. Hall,
Rev. Dr. Edson,	Rev. J. F. Stocking,
Rev. Mr. Atwill,	Rev. Mr. Fothergill, of Quebec.
Rev. H. E. Pratt,	

SOUTH CHANCEL.

Rev. Asa S. Colton,	Rev. Dr. Seabury,
Rev. C. Marshall,	Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Fredericton, N. B.;
Rev. Mr. Stowell,	
Rev. Mr. Harrison,	Rev. Mr. Caird, of Jamaica, W. I.
Rev. Mr. Chapman,	

The clergy having taken their places, the regular choir of the Church, consisting of nine men and fourteen boys, arrayed in surplices, followed, and took their seats also in the chancel, beneath those occupied by the clergy. Dr. OGILBY, of Trinity Church, then commenced and continued the service of the Episcopal Church, until the Psalms, which were chanted by the choir, as was also the *Venite*, the organ accompanying; then Rev. Mr. PAYNE, of Schenectady, read the First Lesson, and Dr. OGILBY the second.

Dr. VINTON next intoned the service to the Litany, which was read by Rev. J. F. YOUNG, the responses being chanted by the choir. The *Te Deum* and *Benedictus* were chanted, accompanied by the organ, from Cutler's service in E flat. The Nicene Creed was chanted to Gregorian Tone 8.

At this point of the service the beautiful anthem, by MARCELLO, "O Lord, our Governor, how excellent is thy name in all the world," was sung by the choir in a most effective manner, the solos being executed by Dr. GUILMETTE and a young member of the choir, a boy, with a voice of extraordinary power and sweetness. His name is JAMES LITTLE. He is destined to be heard of hereafter. Speaking of the choir, we may say that it is "antiphonal," and is composed exclusively of men and boy choristers, viz.: 6 bassos, 3 tenors, 4 altos, and 10 sopranos. The organ accompanies the choir at a distance of 150 feet.

The Ante-communion Service next followed, and was read by Bishop ODENHEIMER, who also read the commandments. The Epistle was read by Bishop DE LANCEY, and the Gospel by Bishop TALBOT. Dr. VINTON gave notice that on this occasion the Offertory would be omitted, and that persons having alms to contribute, might transmit them subsequently to him.

The hymn "Before Jehovah's Awful Throne" was then sung. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. VINTON, who took for his text Daniel vi. chap., 4th and 5th verses:

"Then the Presidents and Princes sought to find occasion against Daniel concerning the kingdom; but they could find none, occasion nor fault; forasmuch as he was faithful, neither was there any error or fault found in him.

Then said these men, We shall not find any occasion against this Daniel, except we find it against him concerning the law of his God."

The reverend gentleman closed an instructive and eloquent address on this text, with the following allusion to the distinguished personages present: "On this august and memorable occasion, let me say to every one, the prayer of every American Churchman is to the Lord our Heavenly Father, high and mighty King of Kings, Lord of Lords, the only ruler of Princes and fountain of all goodness, that He would bless VICTORIA, Queen of Great Britain, the Prince of Wales, the Prince Consort, and all the Royal Family; that He would endow them with his Holy Spirit; that He would enrich them with His heavenly grace, prosper them with all happiness, and bring them to His everlasting kingdom, and let the lesson of this sermon be to each and every one—be thou pious and faithful; be thou a man—a man of honesty, industry, uprightness and prayer; be thou a whole man—a man of true integrity of character, a Christian man, a Churchman: so that it may be said of each of us that there can be found none occasion against us, except it be for the law of our God. And may God graciously visit on all of us the excellent spirit of his servant Daniel, for the sake of His Son, Jesus Christ, to whom be glory and power, might and dominion, world without end."

At the conclusion of the sermon, "*Gloria in Excelsis*" was sung. The concluding prayers were read by Rev. Dr. CREIGHTON, and the benediction of dismissal by Provisional Bishop POTTER. The Prince, with his suite, then left the church, the former before quitting the pew causing an autograph letter to be conveyed to Bishop POTTER, through an attendant warden, as the Bishops and clergy were passing from the chancel to the vestry-room. The contents of the letter were of a private character, but bore testimony, as we understood, of the Prince's respect for the Diocesan and clergy of the Episcopal Church in New-York. We also heard that, as the Offertory was omitted, he will follow the suggestion of Dr. VINTON, and remit his alms-offering to him.

That the conduct of the congregation was all that could be desired, after the services had commenced, it is unnecessary to state, composed, as it was, of the best of Metropolitan society. The Prince, at his entering and leaving, was naturally an object of attraction, but during the solemn ceremonies of worship, we did not notice that many eyes were directed towards him. He appeared at first a little confused, but very soon regained his self-possession. The architecture of the Church, with the stained-glass windows, seemed to attract his attention, and he occasionally cast a half-timid glance at the congregation. In respect to the directions of the rubric, he observed them far more scrupulously, as also did the rest of his suite, especially the Duke of Newcastle, than the majority of those present, kneeling at every prayer, and always standing when the rubric so enjoins. To the sermon he was a very attentive listener, scarcely withdrawing his face for a moment from the countenance of the preacher.

It was good to see the proud, tall, erect form of Gen. SCOTT, towering above everybody else, in a pew a few feet to the rear of those occupied by the Prince and his suite. Hon. GEO. BANCROFT, with his usual gallantry, declined a seat himself, that he might consult the comfort of a lady, and remained standing in the south side aisle during the entire service. Of the notables present, we saw Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, and most of the members of the Historical Society, Judges and Ex-Judges, and the most prominent of the merchant princes of the City.

The crowd outside the Church, when the Prince reëntered his barouche, was very vast, reaching nearly down to the Bowling-green, and lining the sidewalk, all up Broadway. Four mounted policemen rode near the carriage, to keep the people from pressing forward and impeding its progress. It was driven at a rapid rate, and in a short time after bidding adieu to "Old Trinity," the Royal party reached their quarters at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

The Prince leaves the Fifth-Avenue Hotel at 9 o'clock this morning, and proceeds immediately on board the *Harriet Lane*, to West Point, where he spends the day and night. On Tuesday morning he will proceed to Albany, and on Wednesday he will be in Boston. It was almost decided that another day should be spent in New-York, but a Committee from Boston waited on the Prince Saturday night, and informed him of the preparations made at that city for his reception there on Wednesday; so the original programme was adhered to.

THE ALLEGED ATTACK UPON THE PRINCE.

A CARD FROM MR. EDWARD MONCAR.

Mr. Editor i saw in your saturday issue that i am accused of an assault on the Prince of wales which is false i mearly said what i think and i think so still that he never will be king of England if he Lives for a 100 years time for kings is gorn and i Pointed the finger of scorn at the baby faced english man as they gaunted him along i now appeal to Americans to know weather it is Constitutionall to Pay homage to a Prince if so iam Done if not then why was i seased Like a felin by a Lot of what. Dogs Dressed in uniform for they acted Like such as soon as i opened my Mouth i am not a tinker nor a tailor But i am what i am and that is what i Did not see many of on that Day that is i Mean a true republican and i am glad to find that Justice CONNOLLY and i Drunk of one sprit.

EDWARD MONCAR.

A Card.

It has been stated, in one or more of the newspapers, that the members of the Committee on Police and Carriages, at the Ball on Friday evening last, believed that a large number of persons not entitled to cards of invitation had gained admission, and they therefore ordered a count of the tickets received at the doors; also, that charges had been made of collusion on the part of the Committee's door-keepers, and the police—two of the former and one of the latter—being stationed at each door. Such opinions or charges were not entertained or expressed by the Committee, but from the reliable character of the persons employed to receive the tickets of admission, they most positively dissented from the opinions expressed that the number present exceeded the legitimate issue of cards of invitation, and they ordered the count only as a precaution to prevent the surmises and meet the openly avowed charges of irregularity or collusion on the part of any persons connected with the issue or collection of tickets. At 2 o'clock, by the request of EDWARD PRIME, Esq., and myself, members of the Committee having the charge of the entrances to the house, the boxes of tickets received for admission were taken to a private room and counted by us. M. B. FIELD, Esq., Secretary of the General Committee, was invited to be present; also Mr. MOSS, who had the personal supervision of the door-keepers; and Mr. KENNEDY, Superintendent of Police. From this, no doubt, originated the report of a supposed collusion on the part of the police, which the members of the Committee most emphatically disavow, as the highest praise is awarded to them for their respectful and efficient services. Several members of the Press were also present. The boxes were unlocked, the keys having been handed to me before the doors of admission were opened. I announced that the count had proved that 3,025 tickets had been received at the door, besides those admitting musicians and policemen, which were correct. No orders or irregular tickets of any kind were found in the boxes. The result proved that of the whole number of the 3,195 tickets issued by the Committee, only 3,025 were received at the door, and that 170 persons had not availed themselves of the invitations presented. The arrangements made by the Committee prevented any return of tickets at the door, and only a small number of tokens for temporary absence were issued.

J. HARSEN,
Chairman of Com. on Police and Carriages.
OCTOBER 14, 1860.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

News from California and Central and South America.

THE STEAMER JOHN L. STEPHENS SAFE.

NEARLY TWO MILLIONS IN TREASURE.

END OF THE REVOLUTION IN COSTA RICA.

MORA AND TWO OF HIS GENERALS SHOT.

End of the Negro Rebellion at Panama.

The steamship *North Star*, Capt. JONES, from Aspinwall 6th inst., at a quarter to 4 o'clock, P. M., arrived at this port yesterday morning at 2 o'clock.

The California advices by this arrival have been anticipated by the overland mail and pony express.

The *North Star* brings us the gratifying intelligence of the safety of the steamer *John L. Stephens* and her passengers. The *John L. Stephens* left San Francisco September 11, for Panama, and on the 19th, fifty-eight miles south of Acapulco, the cap of the crank gave away, and the piston went through the bottom of the cylinner. A boat was despatched for assistance to Acapulco, and the United States sloop-of-war *Sabine* was sent to her assistance. With the aid of canvas and boats from the *Sabine*, she succeeded in reaching Acapulco on the 28th. The passengers, mails and treasure were transferred to the *Uncle Sam*, and arrived at this port by the *North Star*. The *John L. Stephens* was subsequently taken in tow by the *Golden Gate* for San Francisco.

Lieut. WALKER died on board the *Sabine*, and was buried at Acapulco.

The ship *Horspurg*, Capt. OAKS, from Callao for Hampton Roads, sprung aleak and sunk, on the 8th, in the Pacific, in lat. 42°, lon. 90°, west. The Captain and crew reached the Island of Juan Fernandez in small boats.

The steamship *Granada*, hence, had arrived at Valparaiso, and sailed for San Francisco.

We learn that the rebellion of the blacks in Panama had been effectually quelled. The authorities of the State of Panama, as announced in our previous advices, had invited the landing of forces from the United States and British vessels in port. The invitation was complied with on the 30th ult., and the joint occupation continued up to the departure of the *North Star*, but they would probably be withdrawn in a few days. Perfect tranquility had been restored on the Isthmus and its vicinity.

The specie list of the *North Star* per steamer *Uncle Sam*, and that per steamer *John L. Stephens*, will be found under our Monetary head.

IMPORTANT FROM COSTA RICA.

End of the Revolution—Attack on Punta Arenas by the Government Forces—President Mora and Generals Arancibia and Canas shot.

The news from Costa Rica is highly important. On the night of the 26th ult, the troops of President MONTEALEGRE, 1,300 strong, under Gen. MAXIMO BLANCO, attacked the fort of Ex-President MORA, at the Augostura, near Punta Arenas. We find the particulars of the affair in the Panama *Star and Herald*. The force of MORA only amounted to about 250 or 300 men that he had armed from among the launch men and other inhabitants of Punta Arenas; of course, they could not resist the attack, and, after twenty minutes' fighting, the attacking party succeeded. At the same time a party of thirty men came down in small boats and took MORA and his staff by surprise at their head-quarters at Punta Arenas. After some resistance the house was taken, but MORA and two others hid themselves under the floor of the adjoining house, where they remained a night and a day. When they came out, they surrendered to Gen. BLANCO, and, without any trial, even by court martial, MORA and ARANCIBIA were shot in the most summary manner on the morning of the 30th. Gen. CANAS, who had command of the fort, fought very bravely; he fired the last gun with his own hands.

After the storming of the fort, CANAS came to town and took refuge in the house of the New-Granadian Consul, but after the excitement was over he surrendered to the commander, who pardoned him and promised to save his life; but on the night of the 1st an order came from San Jose to shoot him also, and consequently he was executed on the morning of the 2d. When the troops entered Punta Arenas, a great many of the friends of MORA were killed in the streets and many houses robbed. The number of killed on both sides is said to be about 300.

Gen. JOSE J. MORA, brother to the Ex-President, Don MANUEL CANAS, brother to the General, and Mr. MAUNET ARGUELLO, were ordered to leave the country, but their friends had fears that they might be also shot, and they succeeded in getting an order from the Commander-in-Chief to be taken on board the American bark *Reindeer*, where they were to remain until the arrival of the steamer *Columbus*, when they were to embark to go to San Salvador.

MORA's forces were entrenched on a small point of land running into the sea, and the action is thus described by the *Star and Herald's* correspondent:

One side of the spit is washed by a deep lagoon. A heavy wooden barricade had been thrown up, with a salient bastion, armed with a nine-pounder and loopholed for musketry. This gun commanded the approach, while other guns of smaller calibre covered opposing angles. For further defence, a brig, a schooner, and several large launches were armed, and sent to cruise along the beach, to pepper the enemy whenever they might show themselves. These vessels were under the command of Mr. ROGERS, a well-to do lighterman. But this branch of the service was of no use whatever, for it always kept out of shooting range, and, finally, cleared out seaward on the night of the action.

An advanced post was held by the Moristas for a few days, at about a league distance from the entrenchment, but was untenable, the Government forces opening fire upon them on the 19th, and obliging them to return within their works, after a smart skirmish, during which both sides sustained considerable loss. The Government troops then took up a position within half a league of the entrenchment and closely besieged it. Gen. CANAS' force consisted of some 150 raw recruits, miserably armed, officered by himself as commander-in-chief, a dozen or so of colonels, among whom were ARANCIBIO, SANTANDER, and others.

A small force was stationed in town at the citadel as a body guard of the President, and the town was of course under martial law. Although so closely investing the place, the Government troops made no attempt to storm, merely getting their guns into position. Meanwhile the intrenchment was quite a fashionable resort, and all who had horses galloped down every afternoon to shake hands with the old General, and take a look at the enemy, whose feathers were distinguishable with the aid of an opera glass.

On the morning of the 15th a sortie was made by the Moristas, but they were driven back after capturing one prisoner, who gave them the not very encouraging intelligence that the Government forces actually amounted to 1,500 men, with heavy artillery and fresh troops daily arriving. During all this time MORA was indefatigable in endeavoring to add to his means of defence; and by his presence among his soldiers prevented their becoming dispirited by inaction; and he frequently fired the heavy guns with his own hands. On the 26th the Government opened a desultory fire with their big guns, which, however, did no execution; on the 27th they again advanced their position, throwing up earth works sufficiently close to annoy their opponents with their Minie rifles, and keeping up a brisk cannonade, which was as briskly returned. On the morning of the 28th, Gen. CANAS received information from a spy that the enemy had flanked him on the other side of the lagoon, and were making their way up opposite the town; and having no means on hand for a counter-movement, sent word to MORA, advising him to evacuate the town, and that he would then capitulate. But MORA seemed infatuated, and begged him to hold out twenty-four hours longer. On that very evening, at about 8 o'clock, the Government forces opened a heavy fire from their large guns, which was vigorously responded to by CAÑAS. This lasted without interruption for about an hour, during which time I counted fifty cannon shots; when, under cover of the smoke and noise of the artillery, the Government cavalry made a rush through the surf, flanked the barricade, and were behind it before the Moristas dreamed of the movement. A sharp struggle then ensued, lasting about fifteen minutes, but ended in the complete overthrow of the Revolutionary party. You can form some idea of the struggle when I inform you that the Government party acknowledge to 250 men in killed and wounded.

Gen. CAÑAS was the last man at the barricade, and loaded and fired the last gun himself; when, seeing that the battle was lost, mixed unseen among the opposite party, and cheering them on, actually led them into Punta Arenas, when, watching his chance, he darted into a house and stowed himself away.

While the fighting was going on at the barricade, a detachment of the Government troops, having, through the treachery of the Chileno boatmen, got possession of some canoes, crept quietly up the lagoon, and before any one had any idea of such a thing, they sprang ashore and rushed upon the Cuartel, taking it by surprise, with but little resistance, MORA having barely time to escape by a back window. Balls by this time were flying about in all directions. Nowhere was one safe, for the houses being built of wood, the balls whizzed through them as if they had been made of pasteboard. Meanwhile the troops came rushing in like so many devils from the barricades, and indiscriminate slaughter commenced. Eleven Moristas were at once taken out and shot, while many others were taken on the wing as they were rushing to and fro. Houses were broken into and rifled, and foreign colors torn down and trampled upon. Both the English and American flags were thus treated, and the owners of the houses over which the flags waved were happy to escape by their back doors. Among the houses broken into, was that of CRISANTO MEDINA, agent for the steamers of the Panama Railroad Company, and it seemed the soldiers were much disappointed in not finding young MEDINA, having had, it is said, orders to assassinate him during the excitement on Friday.

The town was taken on Saturday evening. Every effort was made to discover the hiding-place of MORA and his adherents, who had escaped the massacre, but without avail. On Sunday CAÑAS gave himself up, and begged BLANCO to shoot him and save MORA's life; but his prayer was unheeded, and it was afterwards determined to banish him.

At a later hour in the day, about one oclock, P. M., both MORA and Col. ARANCIBIA gave themselves up, having suffered fearfully during the concealment, poor MORA having laid thirty-six hours in a pool of mire and water under FARRRA's house. The excitement was intense when it became known that MORA had been taken, and deep interest was felt as to what would be his fate. But they were not long kept in suspense, for in half an hour a court martial, composed of BLANCO, MAONTEALLGRE and one or two others, condemned them both to be shot at three o'clock, allowing them only two short hours to prepare for death. They were led out to execution, both very haggard and worn from exposure, but perfectly composed. Indeed MORA's step was as firm and his eye as bright as ever it had been. They were not allowed to say anything before being shot. MORA and ARANCIBIA stood side by side, MORA having asked the privilege of being thus shot, and also begging that they would aim at his heart. They fell side by side; and MORA evincing signs of life, an officer shot him through the head with his revolver.

Things soon quieted down, and we had hoped that the butchery was over, when, on Tuesday, it was announced that Gen. CAÑAS was to be shot, and at 9 A. M. on the 3d, the good old General was led out to execution. He was perfectly calm and cool, and smoked his cigarette till he fell, pierced with a dozen balls. This was the last act of as bloody a tragedy as Central America has ever known.

The representatives of the Government having in their possession as prisoner Gen. MORA, the President's brother, Señor CAÑAS, brother of the General, and wife, and several others, and thinking to put them out of all danger, requested the master of the American bark *Reindeer* to take them on board until the arrival of the American steamship *Columbus*, when they would proceed in her to Guatemala; and while I am writing, the whole party are embarking in the gig of Capt. RATHBURNE, of the American steamship *Guatemala*, and Capt. BALLETT, of the *Reindeer*.

NICARAGUA.

Walker's Failure—President Martinez Resumes the Presidency—The Meeting of the Nicaraguan Congress—The Treaty with the United States—The Transit Question—American Enterprise in Nicaragua.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEON, Nicaragua, Thursday, Sept. 27, 1860.

Nothing of interest has been heard from WALKER for some time, and all excitement here regarding his invasion has died away. The reinforcement of Government troops ordered to the borders of Nicaragua have been withdrawn, and matters have settled down quietly.

MARTINEZ has again resumed the Presidential Chair, it having for some time been occupied by Gen. CHOMORA. A new Cabinet has also been announced. The health of the President is somewhat improved, yet it is very certain that he will visit the United States for medical advice, after the meeting of the Nicaraguan Congress, which assembles at Managua in January next. This Congress will act upon the *amendment* of the "Lamar-Zeludon" Treaty, and, as I am informed, ratify it, without much opposition. It will also take into consideration VANDERBILT's proposition for the Transit, as well as the arrangement made with the parties holding the old Canal stock. This is the arrangement that was made by Gen. JEREZ, while he was representing Nicaragua near the Government of the United States. The confirmation of this contract is strongly advocated, on the ground that it relieves Nicaragua from all claims arising out of the defunct Canal and Transit Companies.

There is considerable American enterprise at present developing itself here. For instance, within eight or ten months, the India Rubber business commenced, and one enterprising American merchant alone, is now shipping from Releajo to the United States from ten to fifteen thousand pounds per month. Other new enterprizes are about being started—one to manufacture Yankee brooms, (the broom-corn is growing here now splendidly,) and another to manufacture starch. The necessary machinery for this business is expected here within thirty days. Still another, is the purchase of cotton, and gins and presses are on their way to clean and bale it. Although considerable cotton is raised in this department of Nicaragua, the natives have no way of separating the seed except by hand.

Within eight months American enterprise has also erected a fine saw mill at Chinindega, and it is doing a splendid business, in cutting the beautiful ceder of this country for exportation. It readily sells for $40 per thousand; and thirty days ago two large vessels were loading with this lumber at Releajo, for foreign ports. Many of the natives of the country are opening coffee plantattons, and things generally, in Nicaragua, are looking up.

With peace for ten years, and a good Government, Nicaragua would be one of the richest and most productive of the Central American States. No country at present offers greater inducements for enterprise and the investment of capital. ***

LATEST FROM SOUTH PACIFIC.

News from Chili, Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM PANAMA.]

PANAMA, Saturday, Oct. 6, 1860.

The English steamer *Bogota*, with dates from Valparaiso to 18th September, Callao to 29th, and Guayaquil (*via* Paita) to 24th, arrived at this port this forenoon, but too late for her news to be forwarded by mail.

CHILI.

The news from this Republic is unimportant. The steamer *Granada*, had arrived at Valparaiso from New-York, and sailed for San Francisco. The American ship *Honsburg* sprung a leak and sunk off Juan Fernandez on the 16th August. All hands saved.

PERU.

Our relations with this country remain unchanged, and there is no probability of the American claims being allowed. The United States flag-ship *Lancaster*, and gun-boats *Wyoming* and *Narragansett*, were still at Callao. The latter was undergoing repairs, and was expected to sail soon for Panama, to carry Lieut. JEFFRIES and party to Gulfo Dulce. A rumor obtained currency that orders have been sent to the Commander of the *St. Marys* to dispatch that vessel on this business. This will leave Panama without an American ship-of-war, if we except the store-ship *Warren*.

BOLIVAR.

Gen. BELZU has again assumed a revolutionary attitude in Bolivia, and is said to be supported by President CASTILLA, of Peru.

ECUADOR.

Gen. FLORES entered Guayaquil on the 24th of September, and met with but little resistance. He is in complete possession of the city—FRANCO having left for Peru in the English steamer. FLORES delayed his attack on the town until he could receive a fresh supply of arms from Panama and Peru—3,000 stand in all—which reached him about the 20th ultimo.

The Turf.

There is an interesting *on dit* amongst amateur turf-men to the effect that Mr. MONNOT has offered a liberal purse, to be trotted for by road horses belonging to gentlemen in his circle. It is expected to bring out a number of fine horses at present quite unknown to the general public, and to attract an unusual concourse of spectators, as all the arrangements are to be under the direction of gentlemen of the highest standing, and the whole affair is to be conducted without reference to pecuniary profit.

Important Decision of the Court of Appeals in Relation to Punishment for Murder.

From the Albany Journal.

Among the decisions just made by the Court of Appeals is one in the case of Mrs. HARTUNG, which turns upon the construction of the new law in relation to capital punishment.

The Court holds that the statute of 1860, in its application to persons under conviction at the time of its passage is unconstitutional and void, as *ex post facto*, because it prescribes a different and increased punishment from that in force at the time when the offence was committed. To the punishment of death, it superadds one year's imprisonment at hard labor.

The Court also expressed the opinion that the new law, having abolished the only statute-defining hanging as the *mode* of punishment, and itself prescribing no new mode, *there is now no known sentence which can be pronounced against a person convicted of murder in the first degree.* Though such persons are to be "executed," yet whether it is to be by chloroform, or by poisoning in the jail, or by burning at the stake in front of the Capitol, or by hanging, rests in the discretion of nobody knows who,—perhaps the Governor, perhaps the Sheriff.

The "execution" is to take place whenever ordered by the Governor in office. If the Governor does not order it, it never takes place. The convict remains imprisoned, for an indefinite term, liable at any moment to be ordered to instant execution in any way that caprice may dictate.

There is a prevalent idea that although the statutory provision is abolished, hanging remains the punishment by common law. But where the Legislature repeals a statute which was merely in affirmance of the common law, it cannot be presumed that they intended to retain the very thing which they abolished.

In the case of Mrs. HARTUNG the offence charged was at common law defined as "petty treason," and the punishment prescribed therefor was burning at the stake. It would scarcely answer to claim that the Legislature intended to revive the common law in respect to this class of cases.

It may be urged that all murderers can, under the new law, be convicted of murder in the second degree, for which the punishment is imprisonment for life. But suppose the criminal, to evade this, pleads guilty of the crime of murder in the first degree, how can any Court sentence him for a less offence than that of which he is, by his own confession on the record, guilty?

The decision in the case of Mrs. HARTUNG by the Court of Appeals, it will be seen also applies to the cases of SANCHEZ and another, now under sentence in the City of New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A NICE LOVE STORY.—Among the boarders at Long Branch this season, was a young artist of this City, who is noted for his skill in swimming. On one occasion, however, while bathing in the surf, he was seized with a cramp, and would have been drowned, had not a young lady, who was bathing at the same time, seized a cloak from the shoulders of another lady on the beach, and swam to his assistance. She reached him just as he was going down for the third time, and placed one end of the garment within his grasp, while she held the other. In this way she drew him ashore, and he was saved! Of course, the artist at once fell in love with his fair deliverer, and as he is a good looking young man, why—they are to be married. Thus was a husband won by the aid of a cloak; and, when this fact is generally known, we can imagine what a rush of the fair sex there will be to the celebrated depôt of Mr. WM. R. ROBERTS, known as the Crystal Palace Emporium, No. 252 Bowery, where every variety of Arabians, Sacks, Burnous, Troubadours, Zouaves, &c., in the French and Oriental styles can be found.

[Advertisement.]

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

The Graefenberg Company's UTERINE CATHOLICON is a certain cure for all female irregularities, weakness, tumors, ulceration, inflammation, whites, falling and other local derangements of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles arising from them.

Price $1 50 *per bottle.* FOR SIX DOLLARS FIVE BOTTLES WILL BE SENT BY EXPRESS, AND CHARGES PREPAID TO THE END OF EXPRESS LINE FROM NEW-YORK.

Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., Resident Physician, Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York.

Dr. BRIDGE pledges his word for the truth of the above, and to induce confidence in him where he is not known, he is permitted to refer, among others, to
HORACE GREELEY, *of the New-York Tribune.*
Prof. A. P. PEABODY, *of Harvard University, Mass.*
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., *of New-York.*

[Advertisement.]

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT AND MORAL RESTRAINT.—The fallacy of the one and the truth of the other made perfectly plain, by a proper understanding of the principles of Phrenology, which teach that a knowledge of a child's temperament and mental indications will enable parents to bring up their children, not by restraining them, which is dangerous, but by a proper direction of their powers, which may be understood by a phrenological examination. Call at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER.

The curative properties of this Water are established beyond question. Call and see testimonials from physicians and other respectable individuals. HIRAM W. BOSTWIC, (late of Corning,) Sole Agent, Metropolitan Hotel Buildings, No. 574 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PARIS FELT HATS,
of the Latest Styles,
Just received per steamer
Vanderbilt.
BEEBE & CO., No. 156 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY.—As a purely vegetable preparation, Holloways Pills can be safely recommended to delicate females in all stages of life, for correcting derangements, and restoring tone, vigor and energy to the general system.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS—GAS FIXTURES.—Just out of our factory, an immense stock of new patterns. Call at our manufacturing depôt, No. 579 Broadway, opposite Niblo's. WARNER, PECK & CO.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Oct 13—6 P. M.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT—market opened very quiet, but closed 2c. higher, with a fair demand, but the scarcity of boats checks shipping inquiry; sales after the receipt of the New-York report, 10,000 bush. No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 13½; 15,000 bush. Milwaukee Club at $1 19. CORN quiet, scarcity of boats and recent advance in freights checks the demand for shipment. OATS quiet. BARLEY dull; sales 6,000 bush Toronto on private terms. Canal boats very scarce, and Freights very firm. FLOUR 42c. WHEAT 13c. CORN 12c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—1,800 bbls. Flour; 67,800 bush. Wheat; 39,000 bush Corn; 7,500 bush. Barley; 7,000 bush. Rye. *Canal Exports*—2,668 bbls Flour; 42,000 bush. Wheat; 24,800 bush. Corn; 14,300 bush. Barley.

ALBANY, Saturday, Oct. 13—6 P. M.

FLOUR in good demand, and advanced 5c.@10c.; sales 1,500 bbls. WHEAT dull; sales white Michigan, in lots, at $1 50@$1 52, and 8,000 bushels amber Michigan, at $1 40, delivered in New-York. RYE—73c.@75c. CORN moderately active; Western mixed, in lots, at 67½c.@68c., and 15,000 bushels afloat at 67c.@68c. for fair to prime. OATS more active; sales 20,000 bushels State afloat, at 35½c., a part on speculation. BARLEY dull; sales 4,000 bushels Canada West mid Buffalo at 77c., and 2,000 bushels inferior State at 70c. This afternoon 10,000 bushels Canada East on private terms. WHISKY—sales 250 bbls., at 23½c.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Oct. 13—P. M.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT firm; sales 108,000 bushels at 90c.@91c. for Northwestern Club; 87c.@88c. for No. 1; 83c.@85c. for No. 2, in store. CORN dull and 1c. lower; sales 6,000 bushels at 37c., in store. OATS quiet. *Receipts*—3,500 bbls. Flour, 148,000 bushels Wheat, 51,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—14,500 bushels Wheat. FREIGHTS advanced 1c.@1½c.; engagements small, at 16c.@16½c. on Wheat to Buffalo. Sight Exchange on New-York 1 ℘ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 13.

FLOUR steady; Ohio and Howard-street, at $5 75; City Mills, $5 50. WHEAT firm; Red, at $1 30@$1 40; White, $1 40@$1 65. CORN steady, at 70c.@72c. for White and Yellow. PROVISIONS steady and unchanged. COFFEE firm, at 14½c.@15½c. WHISKY dull, at 22c.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 13.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT active; sales of Red at $1 30@$1 36, and choice White at $1 55. CORN—Sales of 3,000 bushels Yellow at 73c. MESS PORK $19 50@$20. WHISKY dull, at 22½c.@23c. COFFEE—Sales of Rio at 14½c.@15c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 13.

COTTON—Prices stiller, but quotations unchanged; sales, to-day, 12,500 bales. FREIGHTS to Havre 1⅝c. STERLING EXCHANGE without alteration.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 10 | Sun sets.... 5 22 | Moon sets.... 5 44

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 08 | Gov. Island. 8 57 | Hell Gate...10 19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Oct. 13.

Cleared.

Steamships Yorktown, Parrish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; James Adger, Phillips, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Saxonia, (Ham.,) Ehlers, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; R. R. Cuyler, Crocker, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co. Monticello, Gager, Alexandria, &c., H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Potamac, Watson, Baltimore, &c., H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Patapsco, Vail, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia.

Ships Consul, Hayden, Liverpool, ——; Grahams Folly, Norton, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt; W. F. Storer, Trask, Liverpool; Ontario, Rosmer, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Nestorian, Worth, London, Dunham & Dimon; Carolus Magnus, Ashley, London, Howland & Frothingham; Logan, Marsh, Havre, W. Whitlock, Jr.

Barks Medora, Webster, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Storer, Cole, New-Orleans, Wm. Nelson & Sons; Roman, Almy, Liverpool; Dorette, (Brem.,) Gatzen, London; Amelia Moore, Glasgow, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Torquin, Batchelder, Glasgow, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Queen of the Fleet, Hilton, Glasgow; Velma, Nickerson, Leghorn; P. C. Warwick, Gait, Rio Janeiro, Rundle, Jones & Ruger.

Brigs Atlantic, Merrill, Barbados, H. Trowbridge; S. Flagg, Allen, St. Mary's, F. Talbot & Co.; T. B. Watson, Ward, Laguayra, Dallett & Bliss; Lorano, Gibbs, Glasgow, Trask & Dearborn; Maria, Morgan, Para, E. L. Corning; A. B. Cook, Perkins, Turks Islands; Trial, (Br.,) Birwant, Halifax, H. G. Donovan.

Schooners Leroy, Osborn, Norfolk master; T. D. Wagner, Ryder, Charleston, Dollner & Potter; Mascole, Perry, Goree, R. P. Buck & Co.; Greyhound, (Br.,) Gamage, Halifax, H. G. Donovan; Curassow, (Br.,) Davison, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf; Anna, Dougherty, St. John, Delafield & Wilson; Young Teaser, Morton, Lavaca, McCready, Mott & Co.; N. Doane, Hall, Mobile, N. H. Brigham; A. Shepherd, Tooker, Pensacola, master; D. W. Saunders, Adams, Newbern, Jonas Smith & Co.; Crenshaw, Moss, Richmond, C. H. Pierson & Co.; D. C. Higgins, Longstreet, Petersburgh, Van Brunt & Slaght; Alice Davis, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Mary, Smith, Fredericksburgh, master; Bay State, Hallett Boston, Dayton & Co.; Lacon, Hearse, Boston; J. M. Warren, Chapman, New-Haven, master.

Sloops Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, master; Flying Arrow, Selleck, New-Haven, master.

Arrived.....SUNDAY, Oct. 14.

Steamship North Star, Jones, Aspinwall Oct. 6, with treasure and passengers to D. B. Allen. Left bark Mary Lee, hence, dischg.; brig Costa Rica, do. do. Oct. 8, in Inagua passage, spoke brig Baltimore from St. Domingo for New-York.

Steamship Etna, (Br.,) Hockley, Liverpool Sept. 29, via Halifax 9th inst., and Boston 12th, with mdse. to E. Cunard.

Steamship Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Barstow & Pope.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Trumbull, Kellum, Bristol 38 ds., with railroad iron to Ralph Post. Has had heavy westerly weather, split sails, &c.

Ship Arctic, Zerega, Sunderland Sept. 12, with coal to New-York Gas Co.

Bark Matagorda, Brown, Boston 3 ds., in ballast, to master.

Bark Ann Augusta, Lovett, Boston 3 ds., in ballast to master—will load for Glasgow.

Bark Avon, (of Boston,) Snow, Boston 3 ds., with linseed to Bassett & Bacon.

Brig Sea Foam, (of New-Bedford,) Briggs, Malaga Sept. 16, and Gibraltar 17th, with fruit to John R. Dow. Sept. 29, lat. 35 53, lon. 33 48, spoke a Dutch schr., from Bahia for London, 42 ds. out, and supplied her with water.

Brig Emily Saunders, Wareham 2 ds., in ballast, to master.

Brig Agricola, (Br.,) Atkins, Harvey, N. B., 10 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig P. I. Nevius, Cole, Lingan, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to Manhattan Gas Co.

Brig Cygnet, (Br.,) Barnes, Sackville, N. B., 7 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig Abbie P. Fenno, (Br.,) Mussels, Pictou 15 ds., with coal to W. Briggs & Co.

Brig Ellen, (Br.,) O'Brien, Providence 2 ds., in ballast to master—will load for Europe.

Brig M. T. Mayhew, Florence, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Brig Lagrange, Burch, Franklin 10 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Col. W. Coggins, Haskell, Matanzas Sept. 24, with sugar, &c., to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Orkney, (Br.,) Murphy, Lingan 9 ds., with coal to Rogers & Kitch.

Brig Granada, Pettingill, Neuvitas 16 ds., with sugar, &c., to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig T. M. Mayhew, Firth, Bermuda Oct. 4, in ballast to Smith, Jones & Co.

Schr. Medora, Rhoades, Petersburgh, with wheat, for New-Bedford.

Schr. John and Mary, (Br.,) Cann, Manzanilla 21 ds., with sugar to Macias & Co.

Schr. E. Cowell, Briggs, North Carolina 3 ds., with shingles to Benton & Bros.

Schr. Adele, Ireland, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr Ann S. Salter, Fish, Poughkeepsie, with iron for Wareham.

Schr. Eben Herbert, Armstrong, Eastport 6 ds., with laths and fish to John Boynton & Son.

Schr. Wreath, Randall, Machias 6 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Mayhew.

Schr. Rising Sun, Smith, Jonesboro 14 ds., with spars to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Lucy W. Alexander, Alexander, Vinalhaven, with stone for Baltimore.

Schr. Com. Tucker, Laud, Calais 14 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Mayhew.

Schr. Bangor, ——, Pembroke 8 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Veteran, Chapman, Hillsboro, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Walter Tompkins.

Schr. Mary Ann, (Br.,) Phelps, St. John, N. B., 9 ds., with laths to A. Smithers.

Schr. Emma Hotchkiss, Nickerson, Boston, with mdse. for Albany.

Schr. Emma Mayo, Mayo, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. A. B. Hayes, Robinson, Elizabethport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Nelson Harvey, Burse, Boston, with mdse., for Albany.

Schr. Isaac Cohen Hertz, Spofford, Newport 16 hours.

Schr. Albert Jameson, Jameson, Rockland 4 ds., lime.

Schr. Lucy Blake, Wood, Rockland 4 ds., lime.

Schr. New-York Packet, Bancroft, 8 ds., lumber.

Schr. Red Eagle, Clark, New-London 2 ds.

Schr. Mercy Taylor, Nickerson, Gloucester 3 ds., fish.

Schr. Laguna, Davenport, Bangor 7 ds., lumber.

Schr. Cinderella, Stears, Provincetown 3 ds., fish.

Schr. Maracaibo, Hadley, Portland, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Henry, Perkins, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. D. T. Willets, Baldwin, East Greenwich 2 ds.

Schr. Jonas C. Chew, Bugbee, Taunton 2 ds.

Schr. Texas, Chamberlin, Norwich for Rondout.

Schr. Empire State, Atwood, Boston 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Volta, Brooks, Sag Harbor, for Delaware City.

Schr. Sarah Lavina, Yeaton, Rockland 4 ds., lime.

Schr. Warrior, Crockett, Rockland 4 ds., lime.

Schr. Elmira, Clark, Calais 7 ds., with lumber.

Schr. John, Foster, Boston 4 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Ballon, Lampher, New-Haven 2 ds.

Schr. Horizon, Harvey, Portland 5 ds.

Schr. A. Brown, Chadwick, Boston, mdse., for Albany.

Schr. Whistler, Presbey, Taunton 2 ds., with nails.

Schr. J. G. Huntington, Lovell, mdse., for Albany.

Schr. Roanoke, Dinsmore, Eastport 26 ds., plaster.

Sloop Blackstone, Reynolds, Providence 2 ds., mdse.

WIND—During the day from N. E., very strong, with rain.

Below.

Ship "Henry O'Brien,"
Bark Cambridge, from Malaga.
Brig Lydia Francis, from Cardenas.—(All by steam-tug Yankee.)

Sailed.

Steamships James Adger, for Charleston; Augusta and R. R. Cuyler, for Savannah; Yorktown, Norfolk, &c.; Monticello, Washington, D. C.; Patapsco, Portland; Glasgow, Liverpool; Arago, Havre.

By Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14—Arr. Lancaster, Liverpool; brig Dolphin, Havana; steamer Kensington, Boston. Below, schr. Anna, (Br.,) St. Martin's.

Miscellaneous.

The schooner B. B. Bean, from Richmond for Rio Janeiro, on the 7th September, when in lon. 77, to the north of the Gulf, with the wind from N. E., and blowing a gale, broke her bowsprit, split sails, and sprung aleak, which induced the Captain to bear up for Bermuda, where he arrived on the 13th. She is now in port, and on survey, it is recommended that she discharge her cargo of 2,100 bbls. flour.

The brig Ocean Spray, of Hampden, Stubbles, from Cadiz, for New-York, with a cargo of wine and spirits, arrived at Bermuda, 27th September.

Capt. S. reports, Sept. 11, lat. 40, lon. 58 30, wind then from S. E., raining heavy, during a squall it shifted suddenly to N. E., blowing a gale, the vessel running before the wind, when she broached too; a heavy sea struck her, and hove her on her beam-ends, throwing the two men at the wheel into the lee scuppers, injuring them very severely; swept away the long-boat and everything movable on deck. There were four feet of water in the cabin. The seamen's chests were washed overboard from the forecastle, which is on deck. After laying on her beam ends three hours she righted, with seven feet water in the hold, the cargo between decks had broke adrift and split the pumps, and the mainmast, foretopmast, foreyard and topsailyard were sprung. The wind then backed into the N. W., and blew a terrific hurricane. During the gale the sails which were furled were blown from yards, and the foretopsail, close reefed, was blown from the bolt ropes. Finding the vessel leaking badly, On the 13th bore up for Bermuda. The cargo has partly been discharged, and the vessel has ceased leaking, inducing the belief that the leak is in her upper works. Capt. C. is of the opinion that the hull is perfectly sound; the vessel is but three years old and strongly built.

Capt. S. reports on the 13th September, saw several vessels under jury-masts, steering south. The O. S. was warped into one of the West End channels, where she was taken in tow by her Majesty's steamer Kite. Rev. Mr. Montsalvatze, of New-York, wife and five children, Miss Susan Jackson, of Kentucky, and Miss Susan Reeding, of Boston, are passengers.

The schr. Mary, of New-London, in ballast, is ashore on the Mill Rock, Hell Gate. Will get off at high water.

ST. JAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 25.—The schr. D. W. Bagley, of and from New-York, arrived at the port of Manzanill, Aug. 13, with a general cargo, and on the same night took fire in the hold, which, however, was put out, after throwing a great deal of water in the hold, and overthrowing some of the most inflammable articles overboard.

CARDIGAN, Sept. 28.—The bark Comer, Lincoln, from Quebec, in attempting to enter the harbor yesterday, got on the bar, where she remains aground. The Mary Ann Hewett, from Quebec, which arrived yesterday, was observed to be on fire early this morning, but assistance being speedily given, the fire was extinguished.

Spoken, &c.

Emerald Isle—ship, hence, bound E., Oct. 1, lat. 43 30, lon. 46.

Diligence—brig, for Manzanilla, Sept. 21, off Cape Cruz.

Ida—bark, from Boston, bound S., Oct. 7, lat. 35, lon. 60 20.

Uncle Joe—ship, for Liverpool, Sept. 12, lat. 49, lon. 22.

By pilot-boat J. D. Jones, No. 15, Oct. 10, lat. 40 17, lon. 69 15, ship Lancashire, from Liverpool for Philadelphia; 7th inst., 12 M., lat. 40, lon. 68 20, steamship Adriatic, hence for Havre.

Foreign Ports.

At Manzanilla, Sept. 23, bark Whistling Wind, just arr.; brig A. J. Ross, dischg.; schrs. Medora, do.; Justina, Bondell, for New-York, to sail same day.

At Bermuda, Oct. 4, schr. Peerless, (Br.,) for New-York in 2 ds.